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TOPICS OF THE DAY

FEDERAL CENSURE OF A GREAT RAILROAD SYSTEM

NEVER BEFORE has the Interstate Commerce Commission seen fit to pillory a great railroad system by delving into its financial affairs and then publishing a full report condemning the fiscal management of the road in unmeasured terms, and the press agree that such Federal censure of the New Haven road is bound to have important effects not only upon the system immediately concerned, but upon the transportation interests of the whole country. The practically simultaneous publication of the Interstate Commerce Commission's scathing denunciation of President Mellen's management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, and of the news of Mr. Mellen's retirement from the presidency of the Boston and Maine, appear to the Boston *Transcript* "to mark the beginning of the end of the unfortunate condition" into which the New Haven road has been plunged. And the New York *Evening World*, considering the Commission's exposure of the New Haven's financial doings, is of the belief that the whole "Mellen theory of railroading is exploded." The Eastern press are hardly surprized that the Interstate Commerce Commission should officially sanction the oft-advanced belief that "what was wrong with the New Haven" was simply a bad case of "monopoly madness" or "megalomania." The Commission condemns the "outside financial management" of the road as "wasteful in the extreme." But the critics who have been saying these things themselves for years prefer to pass on to the suggestions for remedy which are contained in the report. All betterment, says Mr. Prouty for the Commission, "must begin with the assurance that the New Haven management will act not only prudently, but above all within the letter and the spirit of the law." "Constructively," notes the Boston *Journal*,

"The Commission recommends that the agreement with the Boston and Albany be canceled and that the New Haven divest itself of its trolley lines. Congress is asked to prohibit not only the New Haven, but all interstate roads from spending money or acquiring properties not in the operation or the legitimate improvement of its line. Furthermore, the Federal Government should give its approval before any interstate road leases or buys any other road or acquires its stocks and securities or issues any stocks or bonds save for the operation and improvement of its line. In general, a greater degree of national supervision is the corrective. If the New Haven is permitted to continue in control of the Boston and Maine, there must be somewhere a power of regulation coextensive with the monopoly; this also the Federal Government must assume."

The Commission's detailed condemnation of the New Haven's fiscal policies, of course, meets with the assent of those newspaper critics whose previous attacks on the road now seem officially justified. And the Springfield *Republican*, Boston *Transcript* and *Journal*, New York *World*, *Tribune* and *American*, and Providence *Journal* go on to hint that Mr. Mellen's days of usefulness are nearly ended. In the light of this report, thinks *The Transcript*, "the resignation of Mr. Mellen from the presidency of the Boston and Maine can only be regarded as the forerunner of his retirement from the head of the whole New Haven system." Yet "one who reads between the lines" of the report, according to the Boston *Advertiser*, will be convinced that President Mellen is an efficient railroad manager and that "with proper conditions, he will still be able to keep the New Haven on a high plane of efficiency and safety." And the still more friendly Hartford *Courant* looks upon all Commissioner Prouty's discussion of the New Haven's financial deals as no more than a confession "that he does not understand some parts of the company's bookkeeping." Mr. Prouty, it continues:

"Affirms that the financial conditions are sound, and that the properties bought are of substantial and increasing value. In regard to what may strictly be called railroading—that is to say, the actual service rendered week in and week out by our railroad lines—Mr. Prouty places these lines level with the best managed railroad companies in the United States. . . . When one comes down to the affirmative propositions of actual and regular performance, even Mr. Prouty really says that Mr. Mellen has conducted the railroad system of New England well within the lines of financial safety, and with an expertness in the strict field of railroading that makes a comparison of our railroad system with the best in the country not merely necessary but advantageous."

On the other hand, while considering this matter of "actual service," it might be noted that only a day after the publication of the Prouty document, came Commissioner McChord's report holding the New Haven's management responsible for the wreck at Stamford, Conn., on June 12. The Commission stated that the "establishment of safer and more efficient operation of this railroad is immediately necessary if Congressional legislation extending the scope of governmental regulation of

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railroads is not to be called for and justified in the interests of public safety."

The Interstate Commerce Commission's report on the New Haven finances is a document of some 30,000 words. The point upon which the newspapers lay the chief emphasis in their summaries is the wastefulness of the road. Had the New Haven confined itself to actual railroad activities it might have paid a dividend of 8 per cent. in 1912 and had a surplus of $1,794,000 instead of a deficiency of $930,000, says the Commission. The New Haven's agreement with the Boston and Albany is declared to be against the spirit of the Antitrust Law, and should be canceled, and the New Haven is recommended to divest itself of its trolley lines, altho the present ownership is not in violation of the law. The Boston and Maine merger with the New Haven, we are assured, will result in "an almost absolute monopoly of transportation facilities by railroads in the greater part of New England," tho the Commission refuses to make any estimate of the legality of this merger under the Antitrust Law. Commissioners Clements and Marble, however, append a statement to the report saying that in their opinion the connection between these roads should be dissolved; "a closer superintendence with corresponding gains in efficiency and safety might be expected from a dissolution of a merger." The passenger service of the New Haven is found to be first class, while its freight service is good. Rates are declared to be, in general, reasonable. When Commissioner Prouty comes to the bookkeeping methods of the New Haven, he declares that they "largely becloud its operations," and that such methods "should not be tolerated." The Boston and Maine leasing system is declared vicious. A number of the New Haven trolley and railroad deals are discust at some length, and it is shown that these outside ventures were conducted "almost uniformly at a loss." Hence:

"Our general conclusion is that the outside financial operations of the New Haven Company for the last nine years have been wasteful in the extreme and that the methods by which those operations have been conducted are unnecessarily involved and complex. The reason for this is as apparent as the fact itself. The present management of that company started out with the purpose of controlling the transportation facilities of New England. In the accomplishment of that purpose it bought what must be had and paid what must be paid. To this purpose and its attempted execution can be traced every one of these financial misfortunes and derelictions."

The remedy is "rest and an opportunity for constructive work." To quote the report further:

"There is much truth in the claim of these carriers that they have been so occupied with investigations and so criticized by the public that no fair opportunity has been given for the operation of their railroad properties. No railroad management can succeed without the support of the public which it serves. It must never be forgotten that the railroad is a public servant in fact as well as in name, and that the service which it renders depends largely upon the treatment which it receives from its master.

"But upon what terms is peace to be secured? In the past the New Haven Company, which has now become the dominant factor, and which is mainly to be considered, has proceeded in open violation of some laws and in disregard of the spirit, if not the letter, of others. This course upon the part of that company is primarily responsible for this unfortunate agitation. That agitation can not stop, and ought not to stop, until its cause is removed. Any betterment of railroad conditions in New England must begin with the assurance that the New Haven management will act not only prudently but, above all, within the letter and the spirit of the law."

The report concludes with certain reflections of national application. In the opinion of the Interstate Commerce Commission much of the financial disaster in railroad circles in past years has been due to the fact that the managers have been engaging in enterprises outside of the legitimate operations of railroads. Future evils in this direction can and should be prevented. The Commission therefore lays down the following propositions, which lie "at the foundation of all adequate regulation of interstate railroads":

"1. Every interstate railroad should be prohibited from expending money or incurring liability or acquiring property not in the operation of its railroad or in the legitimate improvement, extension, or development of that railroad.

"2. No interstate railroad should be permitted to lease or purchase any other railroad, nor to acquire the stocks or securities of any other railroad, nor to guarantee the same, directly or indirectly, without the approval of the Federal Government.

"3. No stocks or bonds should be issued by an interstate railroad except for the purposes sanctioned in the two preceding paragraphs, and none should be issued without the approval of the Federal Government."

It now remains for Congress to enact legislation "compelling railroads to stick to their business of railroading," comments the New York *World*. And the Boston *Herald* adds that—

"The trend of affairs to-day seems to show that the tide of railroad combinations and mergers has turned, and by both public regulation and opinion railroads in the future will be confined more strictly to the operation of unit systems and obliged to divest themselves of collateral interests."

From a financial standpoint, so it seems to the comparatively friendly Boston *Advertiser*, the Commission's insistence upon the New Haven's solvency, its commendation of its passenger service, and the practical acknowledgment of the reasonableness of its rates, should be beneficial. Furthermore,

"The warning against the diversion of the road's income for any other purpose than actual improvement of the road's plant, 'actual railroad activities,' also promises a distinct improvement in the road's finances in the future. It has been no secret for some time that President Mellen had been opposed to certain policies which the Commission considers to be extravagant and wholly unnecessary. So that the finding of the Commission is to that extent an indorsement of President Mellen's own judgment. Now that it is reasonably certain that the road's income will not be diverted to 'outside' activities there will be more to spend on improvements of roadbed, purchase of new cars, etc., and this will serve to insure better freight service and better freight terminals.

"What is true of the New Haven will be true also of the Boston and Maine under the new régime."

As a result of this report, we learn in the New York *World's* Washington correspondence, the New Haven system "is threatened with proceedings under the Sherman Antitrust Law." Agents of the Department of Justice, we are told, have already "begun an analysis of the report for the Department with a view to determine whether or not the Sherman Law has been violated."

Mr. Mellen, who is at present under indictment for violation of the Sherman Law in the Grand Trunk-New Haven case, did not care to make any comment when the Interstate Commerce Commission's condemnation of his plans for unifying New England transportation was first brought to his attention. Newspaper rumors that his retirement from the Boston and Maine and Maine Central means that he will soon quit the New Haven are denied at the offices of the latter company, and the following statement has been sent to the press:

"This change in the executive management means nothing more than that Mr. Mellen will devote his sole time to the affairs of the New Haven Railroad and its direct subsidiaries hereafter, and that Mr. McDonald will in all respects handle the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads. The change does not mean any loss of interest in the affairs of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central by the New Haven, and Mr. Mellen continues in the boards of directors of both roads and as a member of the executive committees. It has been found impossible for one man to handle satisfactorily the three roads and do justice to each, and the New Haven, being the largest and most important, Mr. Mellen will hereafter devote his attention to the affairs of that road."

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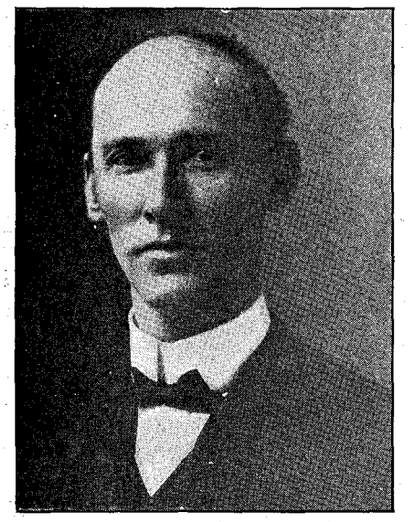

A. B. GARRETTSON,
President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

W. G. LEE,
President of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

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ELISHA LEE,
Chairman of the Conference Committee of Railroad Managers.

CHIEF DISPUTANTS IN THE RAILROAD WAGE DEBATE.

"GETTING EVEN" ON RAILROAD WAGES

THE CONDUCTORS and trainmen on the Eastern railroads who say they will strike if they are not paid as much as their fellow workers in the West and South, and the railroad managers who protest that with the existing freight rates they can hardly afford to pay the present wages and tremble at the thought of another series of wage increases, forget that they are not the only parties to the controversy, say several editors. For, we are reminded, whatever "evening-up" process finally takes place, a third party will pay the costs. It is time, says the New York *Sun*, for the great majority of the public to realize that it is the "party primarily involved," in such a dispute as this. To be sure,

"The public has of recent years mingled with its underlying indifference to railway labor questions a sentiment that transportation must not be suspended, however the question was settled. To suspend traffic on even one large railroad for a space of weeks or even days would cause general hardship, but to throw a road into insolvency might cause much more protracted and far-reaching misfortune. It is to be hoped in the present case that wage-demands, however much they may be stimulated by reason of the recent rise in the cost of necessaries, will be postponed until the roads called upon can obtain permission to earn the money which they are asked to pay."

Another New York paper, *The Commercial*, agrees that the mere avoidance of a strike will not wholly spare the public, for

"If the Interstate Commerce Commission does not permit the railroads to increase transportation rates to compensate them for forced increases in operating costs, the service will be impaired and the public will suffer. If the rates are raised to meet the added expenses, the public will pay the difference, but will get the service. It therefore becomes a great public problem rather than a detail of railroad financing. . . . . .

"Railroad efficiency is a matter of life and death to those who live in congested centers of population. Under the existing law the position of the railroads is not a matter of doubt. Their monthly and annual statements prove the financial distress of many of them. As a rule their gross business and revenues are growing steadily while their net earnings do not keep pace with their gross gains, and in many cases are dwindling in a way that means ultimate ruin. Railroad employees, in common with all other honest workmen, are entitled to fair wages and have a legal right to refuse to work for less than they demand. But when they ask the public to support them in their attempts to get higher pay the public has a right to take into account the wages they receive as compared with those of men in other walks of life calling for equal intelligence or skill. Passenger conductors now average from $1,574 to $1,768 a year on these Eastern railroads, passenger trainmen get from $954 to $1,028, freight conductors get from $1,219 to $1,327, and freight trainmen get from $835 to $902 a year. As the trainmen are apprentices preparing for higher positions, these wages are not low. They average higher than those paid to the school-teachers and clergymen of the country. . . . . .

"It is fair to say that these railroad employees do not claim that they are starving. They are simply trying to drive a better bargain, which is their right. But before the public enlists in their support some consideration should be given to the case of the railroads. If the public is willing to pay the difference, let the Interstate Commerce Commission raise the rates, and then the railroads will be able to pay their employees all the public will stand."

And the representatives of the roads and the workers are, at least, alive to the necessity of winning the public's sympathy. The workers' demands, protest the railroad managers, are not really fair. In 1910, these very conductors and trainmen received a substantial increase; this was followed by similar successful demands from other railroad employees. Now, says Vice-President Stuart, of the Erie, whose road is so set against the men's demands that it has withdrawn from the conference, "the orbit has been completed, and the present demand is the beginning of a new cycle. It has frankly been stated that if the conductors and trainmen receive the increase asked for, all other organizations will promptly follow." Hence it can not be said, agrees the New York *Tribune*,

"that the trainmen and conductors should get increases now 'because the other classes of railroad labor have just had their wages advanced.' The present situation does not call for a merely formal 'evening up' of the trainmen and conductors with the engineers and firemen. The question whether the trainmen and conductors should receive higher wages should be settled on its merits. Are they entitled to more pay? If they are, then probably so are the engineers and firemen, and the process of demanding and receiving more wages will begin again."

Thus the question is presented by the railroads. But Mr. W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, insists that his fellows are not concerned over the fact that the proposed 20 per cent. increase will cost the roads $17,000,000, but are interested in getting what is due them. Things

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A CINCINNATI ICE LINE.

Showing the people standing with pans, baskets, carts, tongs, anything to carry home the precious pieces.

are not "evened up," in his opinion, and he thus puts "our grievance in a nutshell":

"Employees, conductors, and trainmen of freight trains in the Southern and Western districts get more pay for the same amount and kind of work than those of the richest roads in the country, which are in the East. Why should a conductor coming east receive $3.63 per day, while one going west over the same territory gets $4.18? We ask for a rate equally as good as that paid in other territories for the same service.

"There is particular reason for dispute when our situation is compared with the Southern railroads, where there is often only an eight-hour day, and where just as high rates are paid, altho there is negro competition."

Mr. Lee gave out the following table of comparative wages:

Eastern roads—ten-hour day—basis of 100-mile run: Freight conductors, $3.63 a day; trainmen, $2.42 a day.

Western roads—ten-hour day—basis 100-mile run: Freight conductors, $4.18 a day; trainmen, $2.78 a day.

Southern roads—ten-hour or eight-hour day—basis 100-mile run: Freight conductors, $4.10 a day; trainmen, $2.75 a day.

The Lee on the other side—Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Eastern railroad managers' conference committee—reminds President Lee that he "fails to inform the public" that the higher rates in the South and West "were secured through coercion; they are no justification for increasing the liberal wages already paid in the Eastern territory." Further:

"President Lee says that it is of no concern to him that the cost of the increases in wages the conductors and trainmen ask will amount to $17,000,000 annually. It was probably of no concern to him when the Eastern railroads in 1910 increased their pay $30,000,000—a figure which President Lee himself says is a conservative one. The cost is of great concern to the railroad managers and it is of greater concern to the public. It is because of the responsibility to the public, to the railroad owners, to railroad employees as a whole, that the managers have refused to grant the demands of conductors and trainmen for extravagant wages."

The press are inclined to agree that "this is no private quarrel between employers and employees," and ask the two parties to arbitrate under the Erdman Act—which, however, is just what the railroads do not want to do. This law, it will be remembered, provides for a board of three—one representative of the railroads, one representative of the men, and the third a neutral. But the roads object to arbitration under it, explains the New York *Globe*,

"For the reason that the whole responsibility is laid on one man; that the problem is too big for any man to investigate during the short time at his disposal; that as the law now is an Erdman award necessarily represents an ignorant and mechanical splitting of a difference. The railroads are willing, they say, to go before a board with a larger number of neutrals and experts on it, but never again under the present Erdman Act. The men, through their representatives, are not insistent on a board of three; they acknowledge that it would be better to have a larger board, and have joined in the request to Congress to make the change.

"Congress is in session. . . . The possibility of a strike should be prevented by amending the Erdman Act."

The strike vote (76,683 for, 4,210 against) did not order a strike, but simply gave the officers authority to issue such an order. Which leads the New York *Journal of Commerce* to say:

"If the conduct of corporations and their officers engaged in the transportation service of the country is to be under enforcible regulation and control in the interest of the public, there is no reason why the organized forces of labor upon which that service depends should not be put under similar regulation and means provided for settling disputes upon principles of justice and equity to all concerned. This kind of reckless conflict can not go on indefinitely."

A CITY IN THE ICE BUSINESS

OHIO'S new and radical State Constitution comes again into notice because it made possible Cincinnati's temporary seizure of the town's ice-plants. Under this Constitution, the Brooklyn *Eagle* points out, municipalities can, without legislation, go into any business that seems to the authorities desirable for the general good. So, when the ice factories were shut down on account of a strike, and the mercury in local thermometers kept climbing higher and higher until at length physicians, awed by the number of cases of summer sickness, especially among infants, predicted a prompt increase of 100 per cent. in the death-rate, Mayor Henry T. Hunt impounded eight of the privately owned ice-factories and put them into operation "under union conditions with their former crews." The ice famine of three weeks was thus ended, but new trouble appeared in the suit brought by the ice-manufacturers to enjoin the Mayor and the city from operating the plants. The case is one, the New York *World* notes, in which "all nice points of law fade away under as moving a demonstration of human suffering as ever appeared in an American court room." Living arguments were presented in the mothers and children, worn and ill from long, vain waiting in the "ice line" to get a bit of ice to preserve the baby's milk, and, as *The World* puts it, the cry of sick and dying little ones

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filled the ears of the judges against the urging of the ice-manufacturers' lawyers for immediate restoration of their property.

In the end, the court rules, we are told, in favor of the mothers and children—the city temporarily retains the plants it seized but will be required to give bond to make good any damage they may sustain while being operated. Hardly is this matter concluded when the ice-manufacturers and the strikers reach a peace agreement to last a year, which inspires the Cincinnati *Post* to give the credit for ending the strike "to Mayor Hunt and the mothers of Cincinnati." At the same time the local administration, press dispatches report, as a precaution against future ice strikes, is considering a plan providing either for an option on an ice supply or a municipal plant. Cincinnati's example is a warning lesson to ice-men in other cities, the Philadelphia *Record* thinks, altho it ventures the prediction that it will not have many imitators until "the coming Socialistic day" when the manufacture and sale of ice will be "a public function, just as water, gas, and light are distributed." But the Columbus *Dispatch*, conceding that Mayor Hunt's action settled the strike, would like to know more about the legality of his procedure, pointing out that when the ice companies went into court to recover their plants "the sentiment of the community was strongly against them," so that "the people seem to have decided the case in favor of the Mayor before the courts had a chance." On this point the New York *Tribune* remarks that not so long ago few judges would have approached any such "dictatorial interference with private property in a favoring mood," but it continues:

"A considerable change has come over the spirit of the law. It is now fairly well recognized—and nowhere more clearly than in the Supreme Court of the United States—that the law should be the servant of the people's will, not its tyrant, and that courts should be fully as keen to uphold a necessary public power as to protect a private right."

The helpless "public" is coming to realize its strength, notes the Washington *Times:*

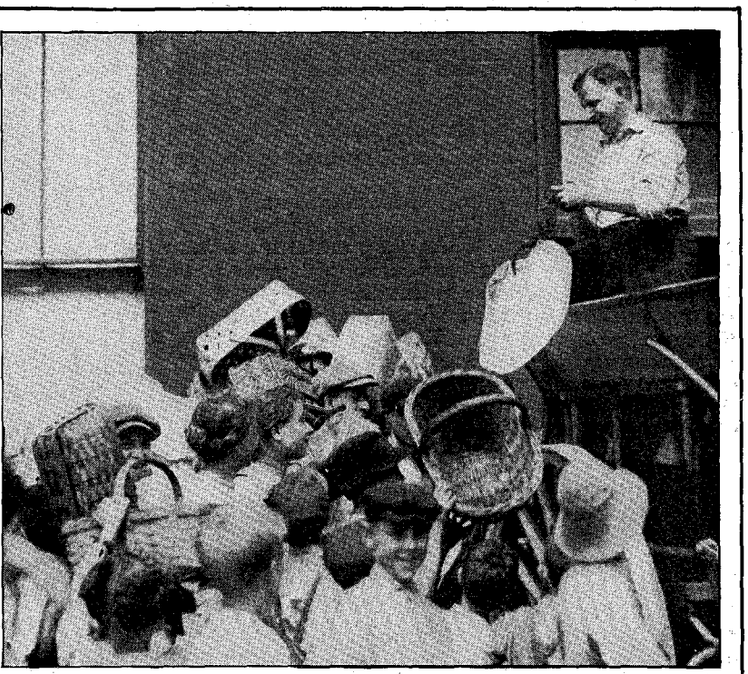
"The public's goatship is no longer calmly accepted as a dispensation of Providence. Instead, the public gets busy and protects itself."

The Socialist New York *Call*, of course, approves Cincinnati's "confiscation of capitalist property," with a reservation against the city's handing the ice-plants back to the manufacturers, saying:

"Once we confiscate, what we take will stay confiscated. A 'public emergency' will always exist so far as these things are concerned. But the principle is the same in both cases, and is equally justified in both also."

RAKING THE COTTON-FUTURES TAX

ONLY ADVERSE CRITICISM, so far as we have seen, greets the tariff-bill amendment imposing a tax of one-tenth of a cent per pound on all cotton sold for future delivery, which is sponsored by Senator Clarke, of Arkansas. Friends of the measure may perhaps be holding their fire for "future delivery," when it will do most good. Some of the hostile editors question the Senate's understanding of present-day business requirements, or its political common sense in proposing what the New York *Sun* (Ind.) calls "a tax for votes only," while others, altho they feel confident the amendment can not pass because of its patent inadvisability, nevertheless condemn it on its demerit of being a rider to the Tariff Bill, a most intricate legislative mechanism that has cost and is costing much in time, energy, and money. Finally, there are those who issue solemn warning against taxing cotton futures because the very people who are said to be urging the plan on Congress, namely, the Southern cotton-planters, would be the first and the worst sufferers by its legal enactment. Once the speculative markets in New York and New Orleans are legislated out of local existence, it is argued, they would find a place for themselves either in Montreal or in European cities, and the cotton business would be concentrated in the hands of a few dealers who could pay the planters what they chose because the dealers could do business in foreign markets where the planters could not. This forecast is drawn by various journals from the experience of German farmers, who, when "short selling and speculation in futures stopt," found that, in spite of the advance in all commodity prices, they were getting "actually less than



THE MAYOR AND HIS WORK.

At the left, Mayor Hunt, of Cincinnati; at the right, a city ash-wagon being used as an ice-cart.

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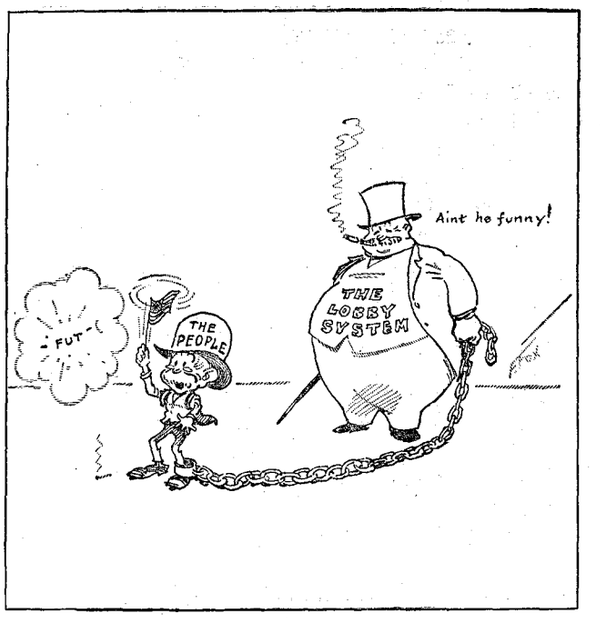
THE QUESTION OF GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.



CELEBRATING HIS "INDEPENDENCE."
—Fox in the Chicago *Post*.

IN THE HANDS OF THE "INSIDIOUS LOBBY."

they had received in the old days of speculation." The consequence was that this particular German law was repealed; and, mindful of such an eloquent instance, the New York *Herald* (Ind.) calls the cotton-future amendment "idiotic," and compares the cotton-growers in favor of it to the man who sits on a high limb of a tree and saws it off between himself and the trunk. The imposition of the one-tenth of a cent a pound tax, says *The Herald*, would probably close up the cotton exchanges and then—

"instead of a difference of one-tenth of one mill in the pound between the price at which one may buy or sell, there would be a difference of a full cent or more, provided the producer in a hurry to sell would be able to find a purchaser at any price."

In this connection the New Orleans *Picayune* (Dem.) remarks that if the Senate really aimed at helping the cotton-farmers of the South, it would put a tax on imported cotton, which does them "material harm," while "trading in futures has been of immense benefit to them." It raised the value of the last three or four large crops, which otherwise would have sold at much lower prices, *The Picayune* explains, and points out that:

"Before the establishing of future trading as a regular adjunct of business, cotton fluctuated between wide extremes, selling at ridiculously low prices during the fall and winter months, when the crop was being marketed, and at very high prices during the summer, after the whole supply had practically passed into the hands of foreign spinners and traders. As a result of this state of things, the Southern cotton-farmers were always in debt and worked entirely for the benefit of the foreign spinner. The system of future trading gradually transferred the control of the price of cotton from Liverpool and other foreign markets to the American markets."

In cotton, as in other commodities, business methods have changed, the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* also reminds us, and it adds:

"One does not like to fancy what would happen, if the South were condemned to move a monster crop in the old way. For the Clarke amendment would force every dealer to speculate, and the cost of the hazard must be borne by the commodity itself."

It is the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce* that the proposed amendment "would not stop dealing in futures, but simply drive the business to Liverpool and Bremen at increased expense to ourselves." This paper also calls attention to a provision that the stamp tax of one-tenth of a cent a pound on all contracts for future delivery shall be refunded "so far as delivery is actually made," and tells us that all who know anything about the matter know that in these "speculative transactions," which consist of selling for future delivery as a means of hedging against changes in price, "the question of actual delivery can not be determined beforehand, and that in a large majority of cases there will be a settlement of differences without delivery." Looking at the business of dealing in futures frankly as gambling, the San Francisco *Chronicle* (Ind.) notes that like other evils it has its compensations.

"The exchange quotations give the conflicting opinions of a multitude of acute men who spend a great deal of money to get advance information, not only about the crops, but about the demand for cotton goods. To lose the exchange quotations would be a serious matter for the growers, who would be largely at the mercy of buyers much better informed than they.

"But it would also be a loss to the manufacturers, for now when a manufacturer contracts in June to deliver cotton goods in China in December, he must necessarily estimate what his raw material will cost him, and to guard against fluctuations he may buy an option for the cotton he will use to mature when his goods are to be billed. What he pays for his option—which he may or may not intend to exercise—he pays for insurance, and can then do business safely."

The New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) speaks of the inability of legislators of a certain caliber to see or appreciate "the utility of speculation," and the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), altho convinced that the Clarke amendment is "based on a very mistaken view of the part played by sales of futures in the mechanism of the market," condemns it outright because it is a rider to the Tariff Bill, saying "the viciousness of the legislative method is sufficient reason for rejecting the proposal."

Likewise opposed to this tax, *The Wall Street Journal* wonders if Congress really has the power to tax speculative transactions out of existence:

"It may be that Congress has this extraordinary power, but the courts have never said so. Not until the Supreme Court has so declared should the people concede such a power to Congress. If ever a judicial decision has been misread, misunderstood, and misused, it is the dictum that 'the power to tax is the power to destroy.'"

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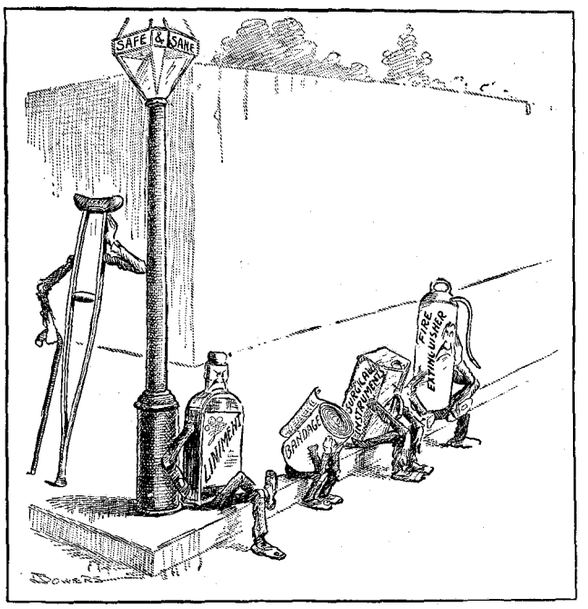

THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.
—Bowers in the Newark *News*.

SAFE AND SANE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

MOURNERS FOR THE "OLD-FASHIONED FOURTH."

Only 16 deaths from fireworks and firearms marred Independence Day this year, as contrasted with 20 last year, and 56 in 1908.

EXPLAINING THE PITTSBURG CRASH

WHILE SURPRIZE is an element conceded to be absent from the suspension of the First-Second National Bank of Pittsburg and its allied interests, there is no lack of the dramatic in the situation, according to press reports, which describe it as "one of the largest, if not the very largest failure for a national bank." An amount totaling between $155,000,000 and $175,000,000 in bank resources, bonds, and stocks of over forty public utility companies and the finances of a private banking house, the New York *Sun* relates, are involved in the collapse of the firm of brothers, J. S. and W. S. Kuhn. The closing of the First-Second National Bank effected the closing also of two smaller banks, one in McKeesport, Pa., and one in Amherst, Ohio, which were controlled by the same owners; and it threw another Kuhn enterprise, the immense American Water-works and Guarantee Company, into a receivership. The failure, stupendous as it seems, is said by banking authorities quoted in the press to be strictly local in its influence and in no way symptomatic of general conditions, which, in the words of Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, are "sound." Washington dispatches report the Secretary as saying further that the First-Second Bank "was handed down from the last Administration," that for some time it has been "a sore spot," and its liquidation was "inevitable." He terms it "a sporadic case of unsound banking that has no other significance." The Brooklyn *Eagle*, sketching the varied interests of J. S. and W. S. Kuhn, echoes Secretary McAdoo's statement that their bank was "a derelict" left over by the previous Administration:

"The mammoth water-works concern was incorporated in New Jersey. The Kuhn firm for stock-selling purposes was a Delaware incorporation. Big as the bank was, essential as it was to operations in high finance, the American Water-works and Guarantee Company dwarfed it. This concern issued no bonds, but had $10,000,000 preferred and $10,000,000 common stock. Its powers as a constructing and a holding company covered water-works, gas, electric light, heat, and power, sewerage and drainage plants, irrigation works, canals, steam railroads and street railroads, wherever located. Directly or through subsidiaries, it supplied water to 1,250,000 persons in eighty cities and towns. It owned a 92,000-horse-power hydro-electric plant in southern Idaho. It was irrigating 650,000 acres in the same State. It was the third largest shipper of bituminous coal from Pennsylvania. It supplied light or traction power or both to 125 cities and towns. It is said to have controlled 209 miles of street railroad in the Pittsburg section. Its policy was to buy only control, not all the stock, of its subsidiaries The total stock of such companies was $73,129,800. The stock held by the A. W. W. and G. Company was but $35,406,500. The bonded debts of subsidiaries ran up to more than $37,000,000."

The Eagle maintains that altho the Water-works Company made a profit of about $1,000,000 the last fiscal year, it is "a financial octopus which has been dependent on the feeding and nursing made possible only by control of great banking interests." In this connection the Springfield *Republican* says that it is the duty of the Government "to see that promotion enterprises are not sapping banks which it oversees," while the New York *World* asks whether "banks that are merely gamblers' tools can not somehow be distinguished from banks that are banks, so that business men may choose for themselves in which type to put their money?" The New York *Commercial* calls the Kuhn bank failure "the latest of a long series" due to the promotion enterprises of the chief officials of banks, and urges that "the law forbidding banks to overextend individual accounts should be enforced strictly." Along this line the Philadelphia *Record* tells us that "nine banks out of ten that fail are wrecked by loaning too much to a single debtor," and this single debtor is very generally the principal owner of the bank, who is interested in water-works, terminal railroads, woolen-mills, or what not. "No bank," argues *The Record*, "should put many of its eggs in the president's basket."

While it is reported that all the depositors of the First-Second National Bank will be paid in full, and that the McKeesport National Bank, reorganized, is about to reopen its doors, the lesson of the failure, says the New York *Journal of Commerce*, lies in the evidence afforded of "the weakness of our whole national banking system," and adds:

"One great need of the United States is a national banking organization which shall create a real 'system.' It would be well if there were fewer banks and the strong institutions could work through branches, but if that is unattainable, there should certainly be an association of banks for strength and mutual support under legal regulation and competent supervision. That is essential to lasting reform."

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CLEVELAND'S ADVANCED CHARTER

CLEVELAND'S NEW CHARTER, adopted July 1 by a vote of two to one, with a comparatively small number voting, does not provide for government by commission, but its friends say it is just as good as if it did. A writer for the Scripps-McRae circuit of newspapers, of which the Cleveland *Press* is a member, describes the new charter as "the most democratic in the world." The Cleveland *Leader* and *Plain Dealer* urged the adoption of the document, but they did not say that it was without faults. One of the most important clauses of the charter provides that nominations for city offices shall be made by petition, which is expected practically to eliminate partizanship in elections. This is opposed by those who prefer the former political methods, and has already been attacked. Charles H. Graves, Secretary of State and ex-officio chief election officer, has ruled that the provision is unconstitutional, and the case will, says *The Plain Dealer*, go to the State Supreme Court for adjudication. Under the new charter two coordinate branches of government are charged with the administration of the city's affairs—a council of twenty-six members, one from each ward, and a mayor having the power of veto. One of the best summaries of the new municipal constitution appears in an editorial in the Louisville *Times:*

"Under the Mayor's supervision are six departments, those of law, public service, public welfare, finance, public safety, and public utilities.

"The legislative power vested in the Council is subjected to the checks imposed by the Mayor's power of veto and the people's right to the exercise of the initiative and referendum.

"Candidates for the mayoralty and the Council are nominated by petition. When nominated, their names appear on ballots on which there is no party emblem. The voter is given power to express by his ballot his first, second, or third choice for the office to be filled.

"Mayor and Councilmen are subjected to recall. In the case of Councilmen, six hundred names must be signed to a petition for recall. The recall of the Mayor will be submitted to the voters only after a petition bearing 15,000 signatures.

"Five thousand petitioners can force the submission of an ordinance to the Council. An added 5,000 can force its submission to the voters, should the Council fail to enact it. A majority vote will effect its adoption.

"In all appointments made by the Mayor, civil-service rules will apply."

The Columbus *Ohio State Journal* suggests that the election of five councilmen-at-large instead of one from each of twenty-six wards would be better, but it believes that "with the Mayor and the legislative body alone elected, responsibility is pretty well concentrated, and that is the main thing." *The Plain Dealer* is convinced that the adoption of the charter was "a substantial victory for home government," whether the nominations clause is constitutional or not. "At long range," remarks the Boston *Journal*, this looks like an honest attempt to provide an efficient system of government that will "do the common business in a business fashion," and it advises other cities to keep an eye on it. The Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"Its adoption is a victory for the good-government and progressive elements of Cleveland, and the campaign in favor of its principles really began in the days of Tom Johnson. Modern machinery has certainly been provided in Cleveland, and if the citizens will put fit and able men in charge of it, the quality of the goods turned out can not fail to improve steadily."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. MCREYNOLDS certainly doesn't bear his troubles with resignation!—*Columbia State.*

IN scorn the manufacturers point out that Col. Martin M. Mulhall was once a policeman.—*New York Telegraph.*

THE Mayor of Cincinnati has seized seven ice-plants, which shows what a mayor can do when he gets real hot.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Now comes Secretary Daniels, who says that mineral water is the best drink. How many secretaries of the interior have we, anyway?—*New York Evening Sun.*

GREAT are science and invention. If it hadn't been for the telephone Mr. David Lamar could never have been several Congressmen.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

WE take pleasure in telling the esteemed New York *World*, which is demanding McReynolds's resignation, that occasionally a Tennessee Democrat dies, but he never resigns.—*Houston Post.*

THE fact that twice as many crimes are committed by unmarried men as by married ones would indicate the relative terror inspired by legal and domestic authority.—*New York Evening Sun.*

A GRAND jury at White Plains, N. Y., has just recommended that Sing Sing prison be razed. The inmates of Sing Sing will, no doubt, give unanimous indorsement to the suggestion.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

WE feel that we would be intensely interested in an explanation by President Wilson of his defense of McReynolds, were it not for the justifiable supposition that it would be couched in an academic form of logic, philosophy, rhetoric, and metaphor that would absolutely preclude the possibility of our being able to understand what he was driving at.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CHIEF trouble with the Balkan States seems to be too much initiative and too little referendum.—*Columbia State.*

IF the President's speeches to Congress are models of diction, his bills are models of dictation.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

THE man who designed the Lincoln penny has just been married. He'll have to make dollars hereafter.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

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THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

—French in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

GERMANY, it is said, manufactures over nine billion cigarettes a year. Why not export them, and cut down its standing army?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

AN exchange suggests that if there are any changes resulting from the enfranchisement of Illinois women, it will be an improvement.—*Knoxville Sentinel.*

ATTORNEY MCNAB, of California, is left in the position of a man who is indorsed in all his views, including that of the desirability of his resignation.—*Washington Star.*

PEACE is a great thing, but it would be difficult to get 50,000 persons to journey in hot weather to the scene of a famous peace conference.—*New York Telegraph.*

THE Gettysburg reunion prompts the hope that the Progressives and Republicans will walk arm in arm across the wheat fields of Armageddon in 1962.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

MEDICINE is a progressive science. It is now only 2,500 years since Hippocrates' time and a cure for whooping-cough is believed to be in sight. At least the specialists of Paris hope so.—*Chicago News.*

WHEN Colonel Roosevelt applied for permission to carry a revolver he was not required to produce an affidavit showing good character. Presumably the authorities thought the record at Marquette was sufficient.—*St. Louis Republic.*

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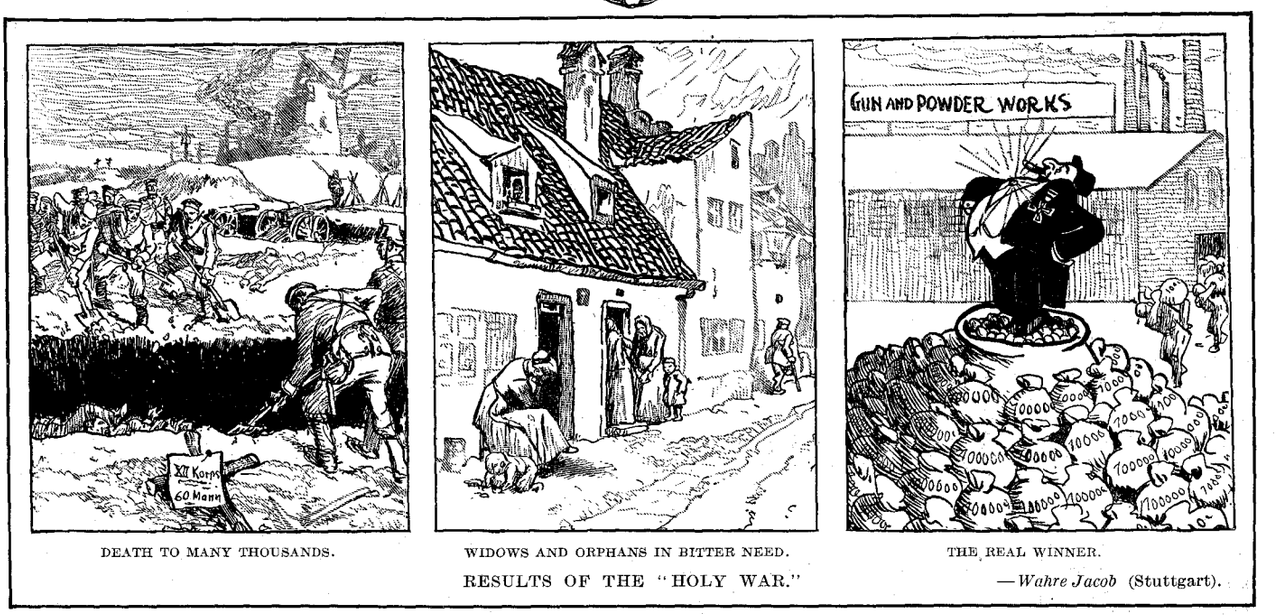
FOREIGN COMMENT



DEATH TO MANY THOUSANDS. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS IN BITTER NEED. THE REAL WINNER.

RESULTS OF THE "HOLY WAR." —*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE NEW BALKAN WAR

THE BLESSING of the Almighty is officially claimed by the King of Greece in a message to his Parliament justifying the war with Bulgaria. He defines the war as a "defense of equilibrium in the Balkans," charges the Bulgarians with fraud, greed, and oppression in the newly won territory, and exclaims that "the gallant Army and Navy of Greece are asked to deliver their brothers, just freed from the Turkish yoke, from a new tyranny." And he is sure that his nation, "relying upon the justice of her cause, will shrink from no sacrifice in this struggle, which is blest by the Almighty." Ferdinand is the one who claimed divine sanction for the war on Turkey, and as he is merely trying to hold now what he won then, it is hardly conceivable that he would admit that he has lost the blessing, so there is a conflict of claims here that is hard to settle.

The dispatches tell conflicting and contradictory stories of victory for Servia, Greece, and Bulgaria, but the very names of the towns where the clashes occurred show that the Bulgarian troops occupied, when the fighting began, nearly all the territory taken from Turkey. By the agreement among the Allies before the war, the territory was all parceled out on paper with the very idea of avoiding just such a quarrel as we now witness, but unluckily for Servia, Greece, and Montenegro, their share was largely in Albania, which has been made an independent kingdom by the Powers. Bulgaria's share was in Macedonia, and the three smaller Allies hold that their loss of Albania should be made good by concessions in Macedonia, else all their sacrifices go for nothing. Bulgaria stands by the treaty, and claims what was given her before the war began. Meanwhile the European press report that Rumania sees a good chance to settle old scores with Bulgaria, and Turkey's Army, rested and refreshed, is looking westward again. A semiofficial statement at Constantinople says there is great excitement in the Turkish Army, "which it will be difficult to check if Turkey does not obtain just and equitable recognition of her rights." The *Tanin* (Constantinople), however, advises a more moderate policy, and a cabinet minister is quoted as saying that Turkey "has had enough of war."

King Peter of Servia informs the London *Daily Mail* that he used his "most energetic efforts" for peace, but "the unexpected aggression of the Bulgarian Army . . . exasperated to the utmost degree the Servian people and Army and set at grips two fraternal, allied peoples." King Constantine of Greece also accuses Bulgaria of striking the first blow and continues:

"The Bulgarians thus clearly showed their intention of disregarding their solemn engagements, creating, by consecutive unexpected strokes, a state of affairs which would allow them gradually to paralyze the Greek and Servian armies. This they intended to do by occupying strategic points of first-class importance, by cutting the communications of the two armies at Guevgheli, and by interrupting the railway communication between Salonika and Uskub. Doubtless they hoped thus to override their allies by a policy of intimidation.

"This attitude of the Bulgarian troops rendered it necessary for the Greek Army to take measures to assure its own security. . . . .

"But apart from these military considerations, the great question of humanity arises. Ever since the occupation of territories in Thrace and Macedonia, where Greeks are in the majority, by the Bulgarian Army the population has suffered the harshest treatment. Since the first attack on Panghaion on May 20 this state of affairs has become intolerable. More than 15,000 refugees since that day, that is to say, during a period of peace, have poured into the Chalcidean peninsula and into Salonika.

"The Bulgarian Army respected neither the property nor the honor nor the lives of the Greek population. After the flight of 40,000 Mussulmans from Bulgarian horrors—a mass of people whom the Greek Government was compelled to maintain for six months in Salonika—it was now the turn of the Greek population to seek in flight safety from the inhuman tyranny of the Bulgarians.

"Their fears were not unfounded. The news received at Salonika of the fight at Guevgheli and of the passage of the Bulgarian Army through villages in the neutral zone contains terrifying details of the treatment meted out both to the Servian prisoners of the Bulgarians and to the population of these regions.

"The Bulgarians have burned the villages of Stoyacovo, Guvezna, Sopo, and Berovo, and have massacred old men, women, and children.

"By the capture of the Bulgarian troops in Salonika and the order given to-day to the Army to advance and make its position safe, the Greek Army, in the face of daily attacks delivered in flagrant violation of a sworn compact, seeing under its very

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eyes atrocities committed on a population of the same race, has done no more than take the necessary measures of defense to insure its own security and to safeguard the higher interests of the nation and of humanity."

Russia must be eventually the final arbiter in the Balkan dispute, writes Lovat Fraser in *The Daily Mail*. "The real

FOR THE SPOILS!

KING PETER THE HERMIT—"One more crusade!—This time against our Christian Allies!" —*Punch* (London).

deliverers of the Balkan peninsula are still the Russians." The Christian Allies builded better than they knew for Russia's aggrandizement, it seems:

"Russia sees the issue with larger vision than the politicians of the Balkans. To her it means much more than these squalid disputes over the apportionment of obscure towns and villages. The Balkan States, in their short but vivid interlude of amity, wrought more than they themselves discern. They changed Panslavism from a flickering sentiment into a living force in European politics. . . . . .

"Behind the victorious Balkan Slavs, behind the swarming Slavs of Austria-Hungary, stand Russia's myriads, cohesive, invulnerable, expectant. Who can gaze upon them without feeling that the day of the Slav is at hand? Remember how recent is the Slav awakening. Just as the Bulgarians were mere harried cattle within the memory of men still young, so the emancipation of the serfs was almost an event of yesterday. Russia is unbreakable. Her great reverses in the Far East have left her prestige practically unimpaired, and she herself is able to contemplate them with a vast indifference. Her industrial development is increasing, like her population, with rapidity. She triumphs over all misfortunes. Huge, unkempt, intermittently animated by a fierce, slovenly activity, Russia half-unconsciously gathers greater strength and draws the Slav world into closer union. The time must come when the pressure she can automatically exert will be almost irresistible."

The *Militarische Rundschau* (Vienna), organ of the Austrian War Office, reports that things are going badly for the Bulgarians, and the *Neue Frie Presse* hears that Ferdinand has appealed to the Powers to arrange peace. The appeal is said to be based on the treaty made before the war, giving most of Macedonia to Bulgaria, so that it is apparently not without its difficulties.

THE KURDS DEFEND THEIR GOOD NAME

THE KURDS are all Mohammedans and are not nearly such rapacious and bloody-minded monsters as they are painted by the Christians of Armenia, declares Severekli Pasha Zade Mehmed Fikri, one of their leading men. He writes in the *Tasviri Efkiar* (Constantinople), and mentions particularly the diatribe of the Armenian Patriarch, or Greek Archbishop. This ecclesiastic describes the Kurds as thieves and highwaymen, robbing and killing his Christian flock, lifting their cattle and carrying them off into the fastnesses of the mountains. This, according to the Kurdish chieftain we are quoting, is not a true generalization. A man is not of necessity a villain because he belongs to an old Iranian clan, is a highlander and often driven off from the fertile valleys by the Armenian Christians, who belong to a different branch of the Asiatic Aryan family, and profess a different religious belief. The difficulties between these two races have both a religious and an agrarian origin, and the condition of things is thus paralleled by the dissensions of the Saxon and the Celt in Ireland. The Kurds, we are told, are proud, hospitable, and honorable, but can not help dealing tit for tat to the provocations of their Christian fellow countrymen. Thus we read:

"To be able to settle the important problem known as the Kurdish-Armenian question, we must remember that the Kurds are Mohammedans and the Armenians are Christians. Now, up to the present the religious chiefs of the Kurds have done their duty, which consists in securing good relations between these two elements. Unfortunately, instead of being praised, they have been the victims of many suspicions and insults. On the contrary the religious chiefs of our compatriots the Armenians, pretending to direct simultaneously their spiritual and temporal affairs, have always been busy with politics and are injuring the self-respect of the Kurdish nation. So that they

RINGMASTER FERDINAND—"I won't play with you rascally blacklegs any longer. Give me the pot!"
—*Muskete* (Vienna).

contribute to the raising of new misunderstandings between Kurds and Armenians."

The Armenian Patriarch, who stands near the throne by his residence at Constantinople, is constantly pouring complaints into the ears of the Turkish Government, which generally responds by a fresh persecution of the Christians in Armenia, for which the whole Kurdish population is held accountable,

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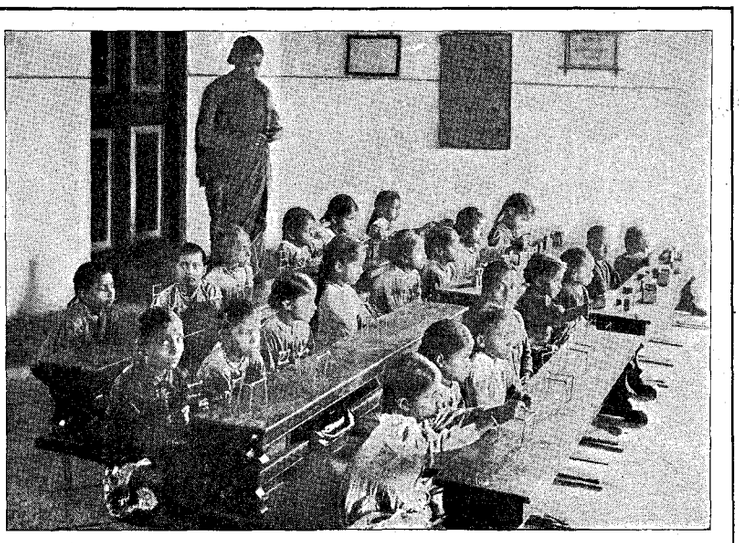
altho, as this writer says, there are good as well as bad Kurds, just as there are good and bad Armenians. The Patriarch, however, declares, in so many words, that the only good Kurd is a dead Kurd. To quote the Kurdish chieftain further:

"The question of lands is the most vital problem of the Kurdish people. But Armenians wish to condemn to inaction the active members of the Kurdish nation, and to work only for their own betterment. Why does not the Patriarch approve of the principle of indemnity? Is his sole aim to see the Kurds oppress? If an incident is reported between two Armenians even, or between a Kurd and an Armenian, it is always the Kurd who is blamed. The Kurds, whom the Patriarch qualifies as pillagers and brigands, are a people that have always been faithful to the state. A large number of Kurdish officers and soldiers have shed their blood for the Ottoman fatherland. If a Kurd or an Armenian is a brigand, that does not imply that all the Kurds or all the Armenians are brigands. We deny most emphatically the declaration of the Patriarch in the name of our nationality."



A WESTERN SCENE IN AN EASTERN LAND.

Kindergarten pupils at work under a Hindu teacher in an East Indian school.

AMERICANIZATION OF HINDU WOMEN

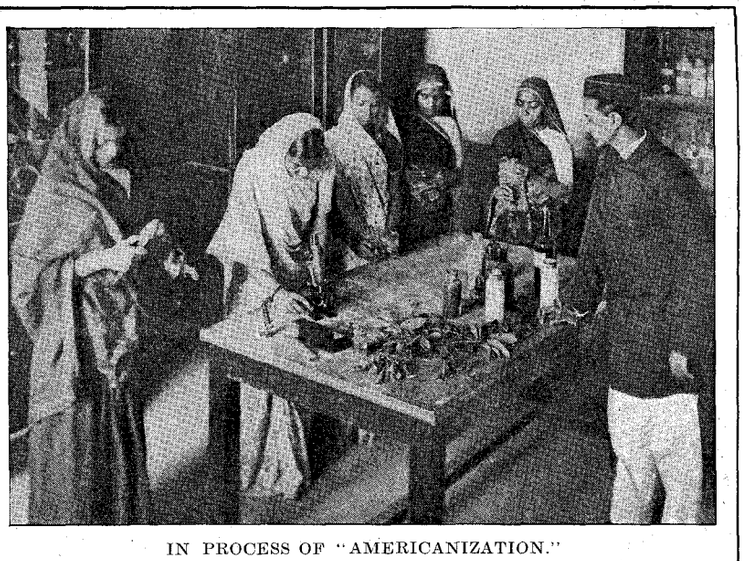
THE EXAMPLE of American cities that have installed women in the police service has been very readily followed by India. According to *The Tribune* (Lahore): "It is believed that there are no fewer than fourteen women employed in the Criminal Intelligence Department of India who are actively at work in various capacities." Instead of objecting to it, as one would expect a native writer to do, on account of the East-Indian conservative ideas of feminine propriety, this innovation is commended. He says that "in India there are special reasons for employing women more largely in the police department," and adds that "nothing will prevent a larger employment of women for police work in this country of *purdah* (seclusion) customs. In the Punjab alone, where annually 20,000 offenses against women are brought to light every year, police-women are sure to be of considerable help." Some Hindus are now urging the British-Indian Government to follow in the steps of Chicago and establish separate courts for native women. The *Phul* (Lahore), a feminist paper, conducted in Urdu—India's *lingua franca*—says:

"Chicago, U. S. A., has shown the way by opening special courts for women wherein the judges, court clerks, pleaders, attendants, etc., are all women. No man has any access to these courts.

"America, which observes no *purdah* (seclusion of women), has provided special facilities for justice to the women of the country. Why should not India, then, where the *purdah* system is in vogue, and where women can not freely talk face to face with male judges, much less can stand cross-examination at the hands of pleaders and barristers, be granted the same blessing?

"The Government of India would be doing great kindness as well as justice to the womanhood of India by inaugurating the experiment of opening special women's courts in one or two big cities of India."

Whether this proposal will meet with the approval of the Government is not yet known, tho it must be said that the Administration recently instituted two great reforms for the benefit of secluded Indian women. One of them was to employ Miss Cornelia Sorabji, the daughter of native Christian parents, who had qualified herself in England to be a lawyer, to act as counsel and legal adviser to propertied women under the guardianship of the Court of Wards of Bengal, Behar, Orissa, and Assam; and the other innovation was to appoint a Mohammedan lady who herself observes *purdah* to be the inspectress of schools especially conducted for the education of daughters of Mohammedans who strictly adhere to the rules of *purdah*. The Lahore *Tribune*, commenting on the latter reform, remarks:



IN PROCESS OF "AMERICANIZATION."

Hindu girls working in the laboratory of the Female Training College, Baroda.

"The lady just appointed to the post is Halimunissa Begum, who is a daughter of the Honorable Moulvi Rafiud-din Ahmed (a member of the Legislative Council of the Bombay Presidency). She distinguished herself as secretary of the Mohammedan Ladies' Educational Conference in advocating the education of Mohammedan girls. . . . We dare say that the step taken will be appreciated by Mohammedans, and the Moslem lady inspectress will be better able to attend to female education combined with religious instruction, which European lady inspectors could not probably equally well do. It is a good and wholesome policy to appoint educated Indian ladies, whenever available, to all posts in girls' schools."

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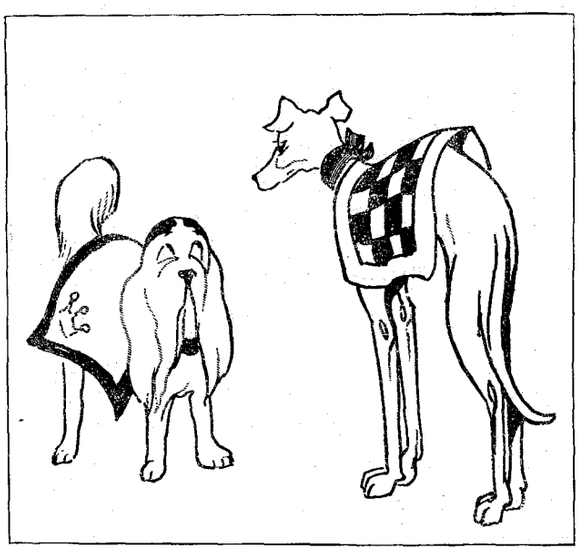
JAPANESE RESIGNATION

THE LATEST POSITION taken by the Japanese press, indicated in an article in the *Japan Magazine* (Tokyo), is that Japan is too high-minded to press what the Government and country consider to be their just claims to naturalization in the United States. As this journal is regarded as a government organ, we can easily understand that popular clamor for war is not to be looked upon as representing the deliberate opinion of the powers that be in Nippon. Of course, however, the Japanese magazine will not admit that its people should be excluded on the ground of their Mongolian ancestry. As we read:

"There is no more ground for saying that a Japanese is Mongoloid because his ancestors came from Asia than to say an Englishman is a German because his forefathers were of Northern Europe. Whatever the Anglo-Saxon may have been ages ago, he is neither German nor Teuton now, but Anglo-Saxon, a great mixture indeed; and in the same way, we may say that whatever the ancestry of the Japanese may have been in the dim mist of prehistoric time, they are not Mongolian now, but Japanese, a race as mixed and as intelligent as the Anglo-Saxon. . . .

"In any case it is intolerable that the whole Japanese nation should be put to the humiliation and inconvenience of being refused naturalization in America simply because some one supposes them to be of Mongolian origin."



EXPLAINED.

"Tell me why the suffragettes poison us dogs and not cats."
"Because that would be cat against cat." —*Fischietto* (Turin).

But Japan, we are assured, is proud and independent, and apt to feel, with *Ophelia*, that "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind." Japan will receive no rich gifts or ask for them from givers unkind or grudging, and we read in this government organ the following spirited declaration:

"The question now is whether America is going to treat her Japanese visitors as guests or trespassers; will she permit them to be regarded with aversion and suspicion, or will she insist upon their receiving equal treatment with all other foreigners in the United States? In other words, will the time soon come when a Japanese will be welcomed to American citizenship on the same terms as a European? Japan can not expect less than this; but she will never demand it.

"This last statement is worth the earnest consideration of every American citizen, if he is to understand the situation. Japan can never and will never demand of America that courtesy of citizenship to which she is entitled by all the sacred relations that bind one civilized state to another. It would be wholly out of harmony with Japan's conception of national dignity and honor to be obliged to ask officially of any other nation the privilege of renouncing her own citizenship to accept that of another. Japan will never ask America to give her people the opportunity of abandoning their nationality. If Japanese subjects in America are ever to enjoy this privilege equally with Europeans it can only come to them as a courtesy extended to individuals by the good will of the American people. Is it too much, then, that Japan expects this right hand of fellowship to be voluntarily offered to her people on equal terms with Europeans? I know the American people too well not to believe that the day is not far distant when they will be so sensitively conscious of the injustice of withholding this courtesy from Japan that it will be freely and with good grace accorded, and discrimination against Japan be thus forever banished from American civilization.

"Until this is done a serious ground of complaint must remain to menace the friendly feelings that should prevail between the two great nations of the Pacific."

A WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT FOR ENGLAND

INSTEAD OF DEPORTING English suffragettes, submitting them to imprisonment and forced feeding, permitting mobs of hoodlums to tear the clothes off their backs, or threatening them with something like the treatment visited on "*Shepherd*" *Stiggins* by the elder *Weller*, these women must be allowed to "do something" in the administration of public affairs, says Mr. Hamilton Fyfe in the London *Daily Mail*. This distinguished publicist thinks that the women ought to have a parliament of their own. He admits that they have incensed the public mind against them; but it is never too late to mend. A year or two ago their claim of the right to take part in public affairs was making steady advance toward being generally considered reasonable. National leaders nearly all agreed that the claim of the women could not be withstood, for women who were taxed could not be denied representation, and the conversion of the country to that view seemed just a matter of time. But:

"To-day all the ground which was gained by years and years of patient effort has been lost—lost when the reward of that effort was in sight. The mass of the nation, into which the reasonableness of the claim was quietly permeating, has become violently hostile. At this moment it would be impossible for either party to alter the Constitution in the sense the women desire. The country would not have it."

This "Women's Parliament," would be organized and managed by women. It would lead eventually, Mr. Fyfe thinks, to the granting of the suffrage and would concentrate the political influences of the sex toward the attainment of this end. He therefore proposes a "striking maneuver" as follows:

"Women have to win back the ground they won before and have so utterly lost. They have to change the temper of the country. Some striking maneuver is necessary. . . . . .

"I can not conceive anything which would have a more powerful effect upon the public mind at this moment than the orderly summoning of a representative assembly of women. Here would be the lie given in the most emphatic terms to those who say that women's only idea of political agitation is to break windows and to play with ineffectual bombs. . . . . .

"Why not break out in a place entirely new? Why not impress upon the nation, in a manner more picturesque and more vigorous than has ever been tried before, the capacity, the earnestness, the solidarity of women?

"So far the suffrage agitation has called before the public few of the ablest women. As always happens in agitations, the most excitable have taken the lead. A women's parliament would include many who have hitherto kept clear of the fray, tho they have warmly at heart the best interests of their sex. It would include skilled administrators in local affairs (of whom there are so many serving their country without fuss or self-advertisement); women versed in business, women who are men's equals in the management of estates, heads of colleges and schools, directors of institutions. The country at large would be astonished at the sum of ability which such an assembly could concentrate. Its debates would be followed with an attention which has ceased to be given to those of the House of Commons. Its decisions would command respect as those of a reasonable and responsible body. When it presented a petition or remonstrance its appeal would be irresistible. No politician could afford to defy it. It would have the nation at its back."

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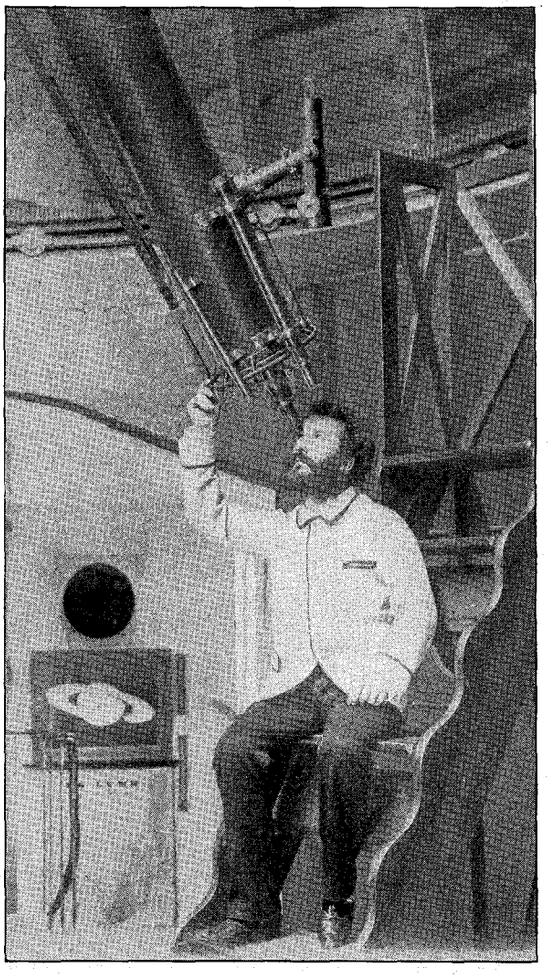
HURRYING NATURE BY COLORED LIGHTS

EVERY ONE KNOWS that ordinary white light is a powerful stimulant of plant-growth. But white light is a blend of all the different colors of the spectrum. Since these rays have different properties, it is a matter of importance to know which of them are most potent in affecting plant-growth and whether any of them are more effective singly than the combination found in white light. These questions are discust by Dr. Heinz Welten in the *Kosmos* (Stuttgart, May), where he summarizes the results of a series of experiments undertaken by Camille Flammarion recently, in cooperation with G. Mathieu and J. Loisel. In these experiments four small glass boxes, or "houses," with colored window-panes, were used—one white, two red, three green, and four blue. Great pains were taken to secure pure monochromatic glass, so that absolutely pure colors would be obtained. Flammarion chose red at first, because it forms the boundary of the spectrum; then green, because it lies in the middle; and he would have followed with violet but for the fact that a pure violet glass was not to be had. Hence deep blue was substituted, as lying nearest to the violet end. The house with white or colorless glass served as a "control" for the others. The houses stood in the open, in a park connected with the experiment station at Juvisy. Hence they were in the same atmosphere, and the most anxious care was taken to secure equality of conditions and of nurture in the test plants, so that subsequent differences might be fairly ascribed to differences of light alone. We read:



CAMILLE FLAMMARION,

The celebrated scientist, who finds by a series of tests that red light hastens plant-growth while blue arrests it, a discovery that will aid the production of early and late flowers and fruits.

"A right-angled air-shaft and a slanting chimney gave air supply while preventing the entrance of direct sunlight. The same earth, amount of water, etc., were used. The results obtained from plants of various species were singular enough. Mimosa seed had been sowed in four beds, and the young plants of the same age, after being carefully measured, were placed in the glass houses, where they stayed for three months—from August 1 till the end of October.

"Those in the green light had not grown at all—not a millimeter higher—and no increase in thickness could be noted. Plants in the blue light lived, but did not grow. . . . . .

"Mimosa in the white light, where conditions were like nature, grew 0.1 meter . . . and those in red light 0.423 meter. The red light, therefore, greatly furthered growth, while the blue practically arrested it. The same results were obtained with other plants—begonias, strawberries, geraniums, small raspberry bushes, etc. It was constantly found, even when the differences were not so marked as in the mimosas, that growth was greatest in the red light and least in the blue.

"But young oaks were an exception in that while they also did best in the red, they did better in the blue than in white and green light. Flammarion planted acorns an inch and a half deep and kept the tiny saplings six months under glass. In red light they reached a height of 0.440 meter, in blue 0.265, in white only 0.165, and in green only 0.105. These figures give a pretty accurate idea, tho they are based on *averages*, since there were a number of plants in each house. Even ferns, raised under unfavorable circumstances in the glass houses, showed increase of growth in the red; and lettuce, which usually attains a height of only 18 inches and which grew no higher than this in the white, shot up to 4½ feet in the red."

In spite of these remarkable results the author concludes that it would be rash to infer from present data that red light favors the growth of plants in general. He says:

"For, as is well known, the different colors also have different physical properties. Some colors allow light and heat to pass more easily than others. Colorless glass allows light to pass most perfectly, and dark blue the least, as Flammarion easily proved by the aid of the radiometer. Heat behaves correspondingly. Flammarion measured heat at different heights in the different boxes, and found it highest in degree in the white and lowest in the blue."

These two factors—intensity of light and heat—must be carefully considered, the author goes on to say, before definite conclusions can be drawn from the experiments described, and they must be eliminated if we are to form just judgments of the effect of color alone. Further:

"Flammarion made use of skilfully constructed wall-screens or awnings, which were so placed before the glass houses as partially to divert the rays of light. Thus equal amounts of heat and of light-intensity were attained, which permitted the conclusion that the results were referable to color alone. . . . . .

"It is common knowledge that some plants require a higher, and some a lower, degree of heat to flourish, yet apparently the degree of heat most favorable to the test plants was in all cases about 104° F. However, 104° F. was found to be the highest point reached in only one house, the blue; in the red, white, and green houses the degree reached was considerably above this."

Even more interesting is the account given of the other effects observed. Thus, Flammarion found that it is even possible

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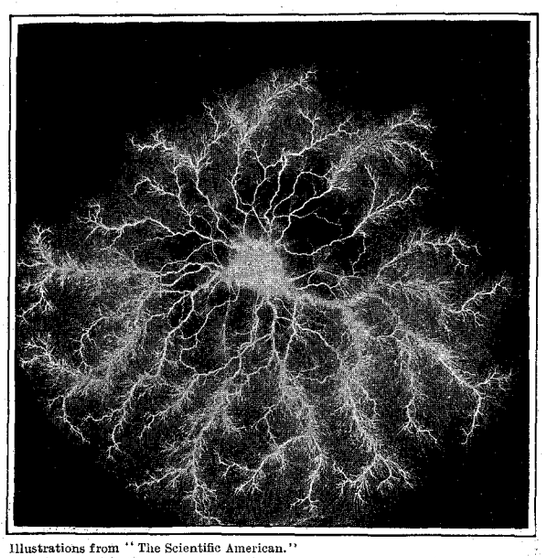

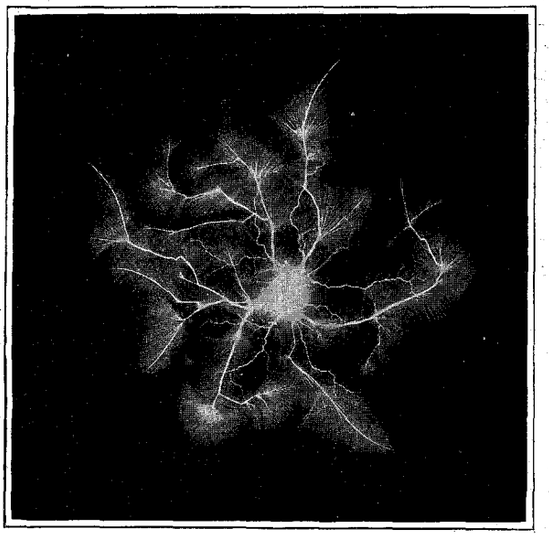

Illustrations from "The Scientific American."

FIGS. 1 AND 2.—ARTIFICIAL "LIGHTNING-PRINTS"; PHOTOGRAPHS OBTAINED BY INTERPOSING A SENSITIZED PLATE BETWEEN POLES OF AN ELECTRICAL MACHINE. THEY RESEMBLE THE LIGHTNING-PRINT SHOWN IN FIG. 3.

to hasten or retard the ripening of fruit by the use of red or blue glass. The author says:

"Strawberries in the red house ripened in May, those in the blue house not until October. This discovery may prove to be of value to market-gardeners, since by using different colored glass in their forcing-houses they may be able to bring ripe fruit to market at such time as the price is highest.

"Moreover, Flammarion could alter at will the shape and color of leaves, as well as the form, and even the odor of the blossoms. . . . Geranium leaves in the red house lost their 'hair'; they also became much larger and took on a pale green hue. In the blue house they became dark green, and almost round in shape. Under a red bell-glass strawberries developed an exceedingly fine aroma in the fruit. A crassula plant, which had been almost odorless in the open air, when cultivated under colored glass acquired an agreeable fragrance, somewhat like that of bananas. The fruit of the peach, apple, and cherry also improved in aroma."

It is somewhat disconcerting, after reading such agreeable details of apparent improvement, to learn that scientists consider all these modifications as symptoms of disease. "All these alterations," we learn, "are signs of sickness and abnormality." This is easily explained. Sunlight is one of the chief factors concerned in the nutrition of plants, without which most of them can not exist. As we read:

"The three greatest vital demands in the plant world are sunlight, the carbon dioxid of the air, and a supply of water holding in solution certain nutritive salts. If any of these be withheld or modified, the plant must suffer. . . . This applies only to green-leaved plants so far as sunlight is concerned, since such plants prepare their food in the presence of sunlight by means of chlorophyll.

"That all these symptoms were signs of disease was confirmed by other unmistakable symptoms. For example, the mimosas in the red house showed an excessive sensibility which forced them to fold their leaves and droop their stalks at a mere draft of air. On the other hand, the stunted mimosas in the blue house were almost entirely nonsensitive. . . . It was also noted that the leaves of young oaks experimented on turned yellow prematurely. The roots of nearly all the test plants developed poorly in all the houses, and worst in the blue house. . . . The anatomical structure showed diseased forms; the leaf-skin became thin, the vessels in the wood decreased in number and strength when the action of the colored light was long continued. The pith was injured, the tissue cells were imperfectly developed, and the leaf-stalk was less resistant to twisting or pressure."

In concluding his article, the author advises great caution in forming definite conclusions from these experiments, in spite of their great interest and probable future value. Other investigators have studied the effect of colored light on plant-growth, and even where results are precisely similar, interpretations may differ. Thus some botanists hold that the accelerated growth in red light is merely or chiefly that of the stem, that a similar growth takes place in the dark, and that in both instances this result is due to the effort of the plant to reach as quickly as may be an altitude where its upper portions may receive the required amount of light. It is to be hoped that similar experiments may be undertaken by numerous investigators and with as great a variety of plants as possible. It must be remembered, too, that the great complexity of the factors involved in plant-growth renders error very possible, hence the work of one man should be "checked" by that of others.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DEADLY PAINT

AN OUTBREAK of arsenical poisoning due to paint and lasting nearly two years, was recently described before the Swedish Medical Society. It is worthy of note that the trouble was recognized early in its history and that the replacement of the dangerous paint was begun, but was promptly stopt by a superserviceable government official, owing to whose efforts many persons were attacked who might have been spared. We learn from an abstract in *The Lancet* (London, June 7) that the epidemic occurred in Stockholm in a block of houses which were converted into government offices in 1911. Of the 200 officials on the premises, 143 developed the symptoms. Those who spent six hours every day on the premises contracted, within a period of two weeks to two months, headaches, at first transitory, but subsequently continuous. The symptoms quickly ceased when the patients took a holiday, but on resuming work they again suffered. Other symptoms, which are described at some length, included conjunctivitis, nausea, diarrhea, sensations of tingling and pricking, muscular weakness, skin troubles, catarrh, and disturbances of heart action. We read in substance:

"At first this outbreak was traced to neurasthenia, anemia, or overwork. In the beginning of 1912 arsenic was suspected and found in the paint on the walls by one of the officials, who proceeded on his own initiative to replace it by arsenic-free

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paint. A higher official disapproved of this action and the process of renovation was stopt. It was subsequently observed that the inmates of the repainted rooms recovered their health, and that the complaints of ill health were limited to the occupants of rooms where the old paint was retained. Professor Lennmalm and two chemists were appointed in the middle of 1912 by the Government to investigate the causes of the outbreak. Their examination of the patients frequently revealed arsenic, which gradually disappeared when the patients were given a holiday, and reappeared on their return to work. The linoleum was at first suspected of containing arsenic; but some of it contained no arsenic, and the distribution of the linoleum did not coincide with that of the outbreak. An analysis of the paint on the walls showed the presence of arsenic. Presumably for the sake of economy, Dutch zinc-white had been used, which contains much more arsenic than another preparation of zinc-white, also sold in Sweden. Considerations of economy were also apparently responsible for the combination of an equal quantity of turpentine with the oil used in the paint. Consequently it failed to dry quickly, and was still gelatinous and could be rubbed off with a finger long after it had been applied. This state of affairs was also due to the damp, ill-ventilated condition of the building, in which molds were found in large quantities. It is, therefore, not strange that sufficient arsenical gases were set free to cause alarming symptoms. These, as is natural, were most severe in the cold seasons of the year; in the summer, when the windows were open, there were relatively few complaints. Arsenical poisoning frequently occurs in Sweden; indeed, 8 per cent. of the patients in the outbreak described had previously suffered. This is largely due to erratic legislation, stringent regulations having defeated their own ends. In view of the recent events just recorded, alterations for the better may be anticipated."

LIGHTNING-PRINTS

DOES LIGHTNING ever imprint pictures of trees or other surrounding objects upon the skin of persons who have been killed or injured by the discharge? No court of law could refuse to find in the affirmative, for the cloud of witnesses that could be produced would be indeed imposing. And yet scientific men do not believe that lightning ever does anything of the kind. They admit the "pictures," and they agree that these are due to the electric discharge; but they deny emphatically that they are photographs of anything, or that any object in the neighborhood influenced their production, directly or indirectly. They are simply traces of the branching course of the discharge, much as one may often see it in the thunder-cloud itself, during a storm. Says Charles Fitzhugh Talman, writing in *The Scientific American* (New York, June 28):

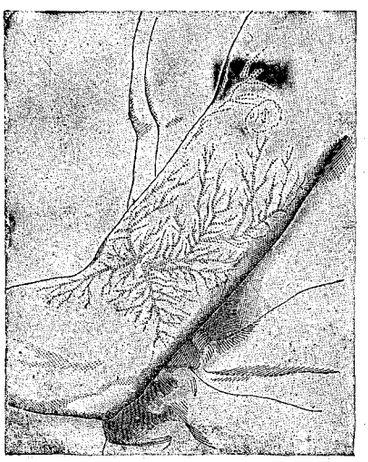

FIG. 3.—TREE-LIKE LIGHTNING-PRINT, Drawn from a photograph of such marks on the arm of a boy struck by lightning near Duns, England, in 1883. Photographed 4½ hours after accident. (From *The Lancet*.)

"There is no doubt of the frequent occurrence upon the bodies of persons who have been struck by lightning of ramifying marks strongly suggesting the appearance of trees, branches, and the like. The accompanying Fig. 3 is drawn from a photograph of such marks on the arm of a boy struck by lightning near Duns, England, June 16, 1883. The photograph was taken four and a half hours after the accident. . . . . .

"Formerly by many scientific men, as to-day by the laity, such marks were believed, or at least conjectured, to be the result of an actual photographic process on the part of the lightning. The following quotation from an interesting collection of lightning-print anecdotes, published in *Chambers's Journal* for November 2, 1861, enshrines the old belief: During a terrible storm at Lappion, France, 'six workmen and a child received severe shocks, and a woman of forty-four years of age had the image of a tree, trunk, branches, and leaves, distinctly printed in red upon her person. There appears no doubt that in all these cases of lightning-prints, the image produced upon the body indicates the object from which the electrical discharge emanated on its way to the person struck with lightning; in other terms, that the object whose image is produced formed part of the electric circuit.' The same idea, tho wrapt up in technical language, appears in more scientific discussions of the subject, including some of recent date. Camille Flammarion, in the longer of his two anecdotal works on lightning, devotes a chapter to lightning-prints, in which he suggests the existence of 'ceraunic rays,' emitted by lightning, and capable of photographing alike on the skin of human beings, lower animals, and plants, more or less distinct pictures of objects far and near.

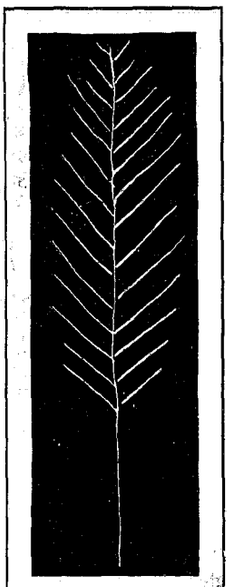

FIG. 4.—AN ALLEGED LIGHTNING PHOTOGRAPH OF A NEIGHBORING POPLAR-TREE. (After Flammarion.)

"Details of the recorded cases of lightning-prints will be found in . . . many other works. In by far the greater number of cases arborescent forms are said to have been produced. The marks were red or bright pink, and generally disappeared in a day or two. In the original narrative it is nearly always assumed that the marks represent some particular tree, or part of a tree, in the neighborhood, and it is frequently stated that this object was reproduced with absolute fidelity. It is hardly necessary to point out that, given the prevailing belief in the ability of lightning to produce such photographs, there is an excellent opportunity for self-deception as to the accuracy of the supposed delineations. This fact is well illustrated in one of the cases recorded by Flammarion. A man named Elisson was struck by lightning at Pertuis, France, June 17, 1896, and the newspapers reported that the image of a tree had been found upon his body. M. Flammarion corresponded with the surgeon who attended the case, a Dr. Tournatoire. The latter confirmed the newspaper report, stating that the image undoubtedly represented a poplar-tree, standing a hundred meters from the place of the accident. Unfortunately for a good story, the doctor inclosed his own sketch of the lightning-print. (Fig. 4.) The outline is, to be sure, somewhat suggestive of a poplar-tree, but only a mind strongly prepossest with the belief that such marks are always photographs of nearby objects could have confidently identified it with the tree in question. . . . . .

"In opposition to the popular belief, there has always been a certain amount of skepticism on the part of the few scientific men who have interested themselves in this subject as to the photographic character of the prints. Professor Pfaffe . . . seeks to identify these marks with Lichtenberg figures. A more plausible explanation was that these ramifying marks represent the ramifications of blood-vessels, made visible by the electrical spark. However, this hypothesis was disproved by Rindfleisch, who dissected the body of a man killed by lightning, and who found the arborescent prints did not coincide in the least with the position and direction of the blood-vessels. To Rindfleisch we are indebted for what is, in all probability, the correct explanation, and it is a very simple one. According to this writer, the ramified marks represent merely the lesions due to the passage through the tissues of a branching electric discharge. The heat generated by such a discharge against resistance accounts for the alteration of the tissues, in this as in other cases of electrical injuries; and the branching of the spark is due to the different resistances encountered, as is true of ramified sparks in general (*e. g.*, those seen in ordinary photographs of lightning in the open air)."

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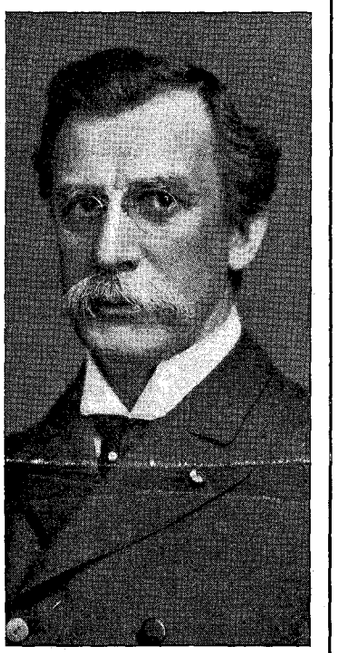
JAPAN'S POWERFUL ALLY

IF STATISTICS COUNT for anything, in a war between Japan and the United States, Japan could count on an ally about thirteen times as powerful as herself. The name of this ally is Disease, which in the Spanish-American War struck down thirteen of our men to every one that fell from the enemy's bullets, whereas in the Russo-Japanese War the Japanese lost only 21,559 by disease to 55,679 in battle. The cooperation of disease with our enemy would of course be dependent on ourselves. If our army officers tackle the problem as they did the fever-scourge in Panama, we have nothing to fear—and yet our Army included Colonel Gorgas and others as skilled when our men were dying off by thousands at the Chickamauga camp. In time of war, Science often abdicates, and another leader, known as Politics, takes the reins. If we are ever going to fight Japan, or any other nation, we must alter this probability. There has been some effort of late to belittle Japan's achievements in sanitation during her war with Russia. Dr. Louis Livingston Seaman, who first brought the reports of Japanese army sanitation to this country, and is still the best authority on the subject, writes in the New York *Times* (June 22) that these efforts are beside the mark. The final medical statistics of the war, just issued, show that the Russian sanitary work was also noteworthy, their Army losing 12,128 from disease, and 31,458 from wounds, showing a total loss of only 43,586 against Japan's 77,238. Our own record in our next war may be equally good, but we have no past performances to show for it. Says Dr. Seaman:



DR. SEAMAN,

Who contrasts Japan's military sanitation with our "imbecility."

"The astonishing fact revealed in the figures for the Japanese is that out of 77,238 dead, 55,679 met death from battle casualties, leaving 21,559 who died from all other causes together. . . . While the ratio for the Russians is about the same, it still must be borne in mind that the Japanese were the aggressive foe, fighting in the open against an enemy intrenched in his mountain and other strongholds, and, further, that the severity of the wounds sustained by the Japanese was accentuated by the difference in caliber of the rifles used by the Russians.

"Compare this wonderful achievement of the Japanese with Longmore's Tables, based on the records of battles for the last two hundred years, which are accepted as the most reliable statistics of war, and which show that rarely has there been a conflict of any great duration in which at least four men have not perished from disease to every one from bullets. Yet the Japanese lost nearly three men from battle casualties for every one man from disease.

"In the Russo-Turkish War 80,000 men died from disease and 20,000 from wounds. It is asserted by eminent authority that in six months of the Crimean campaign the allied forces lost 50,000 from disease and but 2,000 from bullets. A gentleman who remembers that campaign, an ex-President of the New York Academy of Music, told me that he had seen whole regiments die from disease without ever reaching the firing-line.

"In our war with Mexico the proportion of losses was about three from disease to one from bullets, and in our great Civil War nearly the same proportion obtained. In round numbers, of the hundreds of thousands of fatalities in that conflict, nearly three-quarters resulted from disease. Almost as many men perished from fevers and intestinal diseases as were slaughtered in the terrible battles that ended our great conflict.

"No lessons seem to have been learned from these frightful experiences, for later statistics show no improvement. In the French campaign in Madagascar, in 1894, 14,000 men were sent to the front, of whom 29 were killed in action and 7,000 perished from preventable disease. In the Boer War in South Africa the English losses from disease were simply frightful, greater even than in our Civil War.

"But the crowning piece of imbecility was reserved for our war with Spain, when in 1898 more than thirteen men were needlessly sacrificed to ignorance and incompetency for every one who died on the firing-line or from battle casualties, and that, too, in a war the chief campaign of which lasted only six weeks.

"Without for a moment minimizing the splendor of her victories on land and sea—Mukden, Port Arthur, Liaoyang, and the Korean Straits, of which two are among the bloodiest battles of history—I still assert unhesitatingly that the greatest conquests of Japan have been in the humanities of war, in the stopping of needless sacrifice of life by the prevention of disease."

Long before the opening of hostilities, Dr. Seaman tells us, thorough preparations had been made in the hospital service, it being recognized that every soldier saved was a double gain. Japan made the medical department of her army of equal importance with that of the fighting branch, and ranked its officers accordingly. The Japanese were the first to recognize the true value of the medical officer in time of war. He goes on:

"In her record-breaking campaign he was given an auxiliary force of more than 44,000 men, known as 'sanitary soldiers'—an absolutely unknown factor in our Army. These sanitary soldiers were subservient to the medical officers—to carry out sanitary regulations—serve as hospital stewards, litter carriers, or in any other capacity to which he might detail them. And throughout the war they proved a most powerful factor in the fight against preventable disease.

"The medical officer or one of his sanitary soldiers was omnipresent in the Russo-Japanese War, just as he would be to-day should another conflict arise. He was to be found in countless places where in an American or a British Army he has no place. He was as much at the front as at the rear. He was with the first screen of scouts, testing and labeling wells or procuring samples of water, so that the army to follow should not drink contaminated water. When the scouts reached a town he immediately started a thorough examination of its sanitary condition, and if contagion or infection was found, he quarantined and placed a guard around the dangerous district.

"Microscopic blood tests were made in all fever cases, and bacteriological experts, fully equipped, formed part of the staff of every divisional headquarters. Japan recognized that microscopes were as important as eleven-inch guns, and she sent these experts to the front, where they found their way into every place where an extended stay was made and where bacteria were likely to be found. The medical officer, or sanitary soldier, also accompanied the foraging parties, and, with the commissariat officers, sampled food, fruit, and vegetables sold by the natives along the line of march long before the arrival of the army. If the food was found tainted or overripe, or the water required boiling, notice was posted to that effect; and such was the discipline of every soldier, from commanding officer to the rank and file, that obedience to that order was absolute.

"The medical officer was also found in the camp, lecturing the men on sanitation and the hundred and one details of personal hygiene—how to cook and eat, when not to drink or bathe—even to the paring of the finger-nails to prevent danger from bacteria. In their surgical work the Japanese were extremely conservative. The scalpel was rarely in evidence, and amputations were comparatively few, both in the Army and Navy. . . . . .

"The splendidly systematized equipment of the pharmaceutical department was an instructive example from which Occidental nations might well profit. Shortage of ammunition in the emergencies of battle sometimes occurred, but never was there any deficiency of medical supplies, as I personally observed, and as did every other writer and surgeon I met.

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"Even during the battle of Mukden, which lasted sixteen days, and in that at Liaoyang, every hospital in operation was well supplied with medical and surgical necessities. Every soldier had his first-aid package and knew how to use it. No operations were permitted on the field, except in cases of emergency where death was imminent from hemorrhage, reliance being placed on the efficiency of the aseptic first-aid dressing."

Supplementing this magnificent work in the field, Japan organized at home the most splendid system of hospitals that had ever been devised, and put into execution the most elaborate and effective system of sanitation that had ever been practised in war. On the declaration of war, she was prepared to house, treat, and care for 25,000 sick and wounded in Japan alone. These accommodations were rapidly increased, until a year and a half later, the great military hospitals possest a normal capacity of 58,263 available beds. That this was necessary was demonstrated after the battle of Mukden, when the total hospital capacity of 80,000 beds was taxed to its limits by the shattered men who poured in by the thousands from every transport. Dr. Seaman then brings the lesson home as follows:

"Such are some of the lessons taught by the Japanese in the art of preparation, and, thank heaven, they have not been wasted on the American Army. Another instance may be cited here of the perfection of preparation and detail exercised by the medical department of the Japanese. When two armies faced each other for mortal combat in Mongolia—with one hundred miles of firing-line, awaiting the outcome of the battle, which, it was predicted, would throw the bloody record of Mukden in the shade—62,000 clean, empty beds stood waiting with plenty of attendants, ready to receive the wounded, who never came.

"Compare with this those infected pest holes, Camp Black, Chickamauga, Camp Alger, in sight of the Capitol's dome, or Montauk Point, which awaited the sick and wounded of our Army four months after the battle of San Juan, and then let critics assert we have nothing to learn from the Japanese—and that their sanitation was a 'myth.'"

DANGERS OF WIRELESS—The latest in the list of occupational maladies is "wireless-operator's disease." A German authority reports that the men who send the C. Q. D. signals suffer often from impoverished blood, headaches, and other untoward symptoms. That these are directly due to the powerful electric waves sent out by their machines has not been directly proved, but incidents are cited that make this appear at least probable. Other conditions only indirectly connected with wireless telegraphy may of course add to the effect. We quote from *Cosmos* (Paris, June 5) the following translation in abstract from *Elektrotechnische Zeitschrift:*

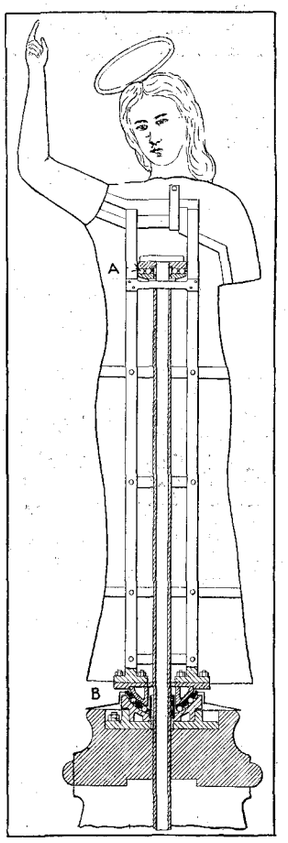
"Wireless telegraphers are subject to anemia, in which the number of red blood globules, as well as their content of hemoglobin, is diminished. This malady has certainly various causes: in the first place, the defective sanitary conditions of the stations, especially on board ship. It is equally probable that the strong ozonization of the air, due to the use of alternating currents of high frequency to send the messages, plays an important part. Similar troubles, such as paleness, headache, loss of appetite, and bad digestion, have often been noted among the electrical workers employed in high-tension plants, such as those at Niagara.

"The future will show us whether electric waves have any physiologic effects. A Viennese physician, Dr. Beer, has noted the production of subjective glows when a powerful electromagnet is brought near the head. . . . . .

"An American electrical engineer named Collins has made experiments on a sleeping cat, and asserts that, under the influence of electric waves the animal leapt into the air as if an alternating current had been sent through it. Collins concludes that powerful electric waves may cause characteristic accidents, possibly fatal ones. Nevertheless, no absolutely conclusive proofs have yet been obtained."

ST. MARK ON BALL BEARINGS

THE REPAIRED STATUE of St. Mark, made long ago of gilded copper sheets, that now stands again on the summit of the restored campanile in Venice, has been mounted on ball bearings so that it will swing about and always present its edge to the wind. The statue dates from the sixteenth century, and was found but little damaged amid the ruins of the old tower. It is now kept upright, not only by its own weight of 2,649 pounds, but by a hanging weight of 2,869 pounds, and moves freely on the bearings against which these combined weights press it, not being rigidly fixt to the top of the tower at all. The bearing consists of two spheroidal races between which roll sixty-four balls 1⅝ inches in diameter, arranged in four rows. We read in *The American Machinist* (New York, June 26):



From "The American Machinist," New York.

SECTION OF STATUE, SHOWING BEARINGS.

"The action of the spheroidal foot bearing is interesting. If a gust strikes the statue, it not only turns as mentioned, but this bearing permits a swinging motion in a vertical plane. Thus the bearing acts like a hinge. Of course, the inclination is small, but it is sufficient to absorb shocks and to act like a spring.

"Once set on the tower, access to the bearings is cut off. Therefore, they must remain without attendance and without oiling and greasing perhaps for years in the moist, briny atmosphere of a city entirely surrounded by water. The bearings, therefore, are made of a special quality of bronze, and the dimensions are calculated to give low specific pressures. They are protected, so that dust and impurities will not be blown into them, and so that the graphite paste with which they are filled will not be blown away.

"The special technical committee for the reconstruction of the Campanile di San Marco developed these interesting bearings in consultation with the Deutschen Waffen and Munitions Fabrik of Berlin. This latter firm manufactured them."

TO BATHE IN MELTED PARAFFIN—The name of "Keritherapy" is proposed by Dr. Barthe de Sandfort, a French authority, for a new form of medical treatment by baths in which liquid paraffin is used instead of water. The first element of the name is from *ozokerite*, sometimes called "fossil wax," a well-known source of paraffin. As we are informed by a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris, May 29):

"Despite the unusual temperature of 122 F. these baths produce no feeling of congestion and are very well borne; the face remains calm and on leaving the bath the skin is scarcely reddened. It becomes red only during the rest that is taken immediately afterward, and it is then, after the heat has been applied, that perspiration is most abundant. This secondary dilatation of the vessels of the skin is explained by the contractility of the wax, which exerts a very sensible compression on the whole bodily surface: the arterial tension, at the same time, is slightly lowered.

"Keritherapy gives very good results in all forms of gout, in sciatica, chronic varicose veins, and, in general, in all disturbances of nutrition, since it has the effect of rendering the general circulation active and regular."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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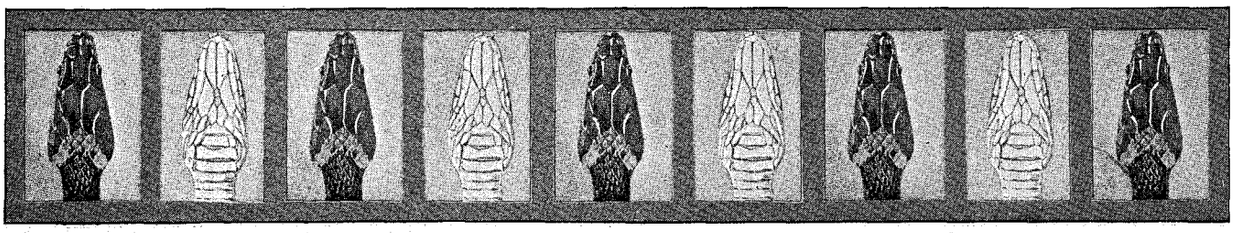
LETTERS AND ART

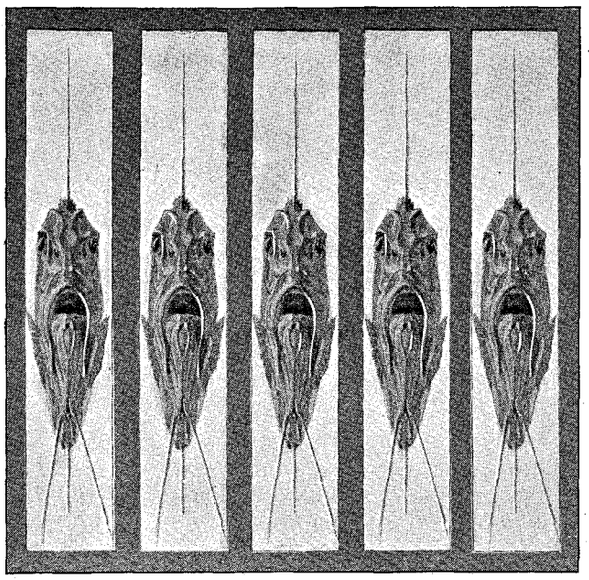


SUGGESTION FOR A FRIEZE FOR A CAFÉ.
"Like hammered silver bronze" is the effect of these heads.

ANIMAL MOTIFS IN DECORATIVE ART

FORGETTING ITS EARLIER sources of inspiration, decorative art, at least since the beginning of the nineteenth century, seems to have turned from animal to plant forms. However rich the designs for our houses, our haunts, or our dress derived from flower, leaf, or fruit, there is a loss sustained, thinks a writer in the May *Cosmos* (Stuttgart), in the neglect of animal motifs. This neglect is the more singular, observes the writer, because man's intercourse with the animal kingdom has been more intimate and personal from the very dawn of civilization than with his remoter kinsfolk of the plant realm. The Assyrians, Babylonians, and Egyptians were wiser than we in their day and generation, and used certain animals in design with telling effects. Japan and India in later days were not insensible to their suggestion, and in the centuries preceding the nineteenth artists like the elder Bérain, Eisen, Gillot, Gravelot, and Huet, made use of apes, lions, horses, swans, peacocks, doves, fish, and, above all, flocks of sheep.

In the Victorian era, however, the lion, dolphin, and chimera are the chief forms employed. Contrasting the practise of ancient and modern designers, the author writes:



HEADS OF PIKE.
Another suggestion for a frieze. The illustrations for this article are from Méheut's remarkable "Studies of Animals," recently published.

"If we seek reasons for this singular phenomenon we must conclude that the artist lacks proper material. The vivid portrayal of an Assyrian lion hunt and the superb life shown in Egyptian pictures of dogs and cats have roused wonder that these 'naive' ancients knew how to unite a lifelike realism with decorative effect, while none of the moderns is equally successful in either direction. But it is wrong to speak of naïveté here. I believe that these works were preceded by a remarkably keen observation of nature in the minutest details."

The writer bases this opinion on a study of ancient literature as well as of ancient art, finding amid some mistakes, due to lack of scientific knowledge, a mass of truly observed details, which, taken all together, give "a tremendously keen conception of the animal as a whole." He observes, too, that such information is used in countless ways by Homer to adorn his narrative, and concludes that tho physiological knowledge was lacking among the ancients, sense perception was on a remarkably high plane. This was especially true of observation of animals like the dog, the horse, and the cat, with which man has had intimate domestic relations for centuries. He laments that much of this homely knowledge gained in a common life for countless generations has been lost in our era of cold-blooded scientific observation. Some examples of intimate knowledge of animal ways among non-scientific writers of to-day are cited, such as Kipling, in the "Jungle Book," Bengt Berg, and the "Lapplander," Johan Turi. Further:

"For art only sense perceptions are of value. . . . If the Assyrians, Babylonians, and Egyptians were successful in finding, for many animals, that convincing conventional form which alone makes possible decorative effect, this certainly does not indicate that they did not understand the peculiarities of the real animal.

"Quite the contrary! Only really precise and penetrating knowledge of all forms gives *birth to that sovereign mastery* which justifies, and, indeed, alone makes possible, a conventionalized portrayal. The painter, the draftsman, may be so strongly imprest by some aspect of color or motion in an animal that he neglects all details for the sake of this one feature, and he may thus reproduce in the beholder his own sensation. Many proofs of this fact are to be found in impressionistic art.

"But the decorative artist can not rest content with such fleeting impressions. For example, if he is to decorate a metal vessel with the body of an animal, whether fully modeled, in bas-relief, or merely a line sketch—if he is really to give it conventional form, he must be thoroughly acquainted not only with the principal outlines, but with such details as feet, hoofs, paws, or claws. Here we have an explanation of the reason why our decorative artists have done so little in this field. Where could they acquire this knowledge? The Japanese, and the East Asiatics in general, could, on the other hand, found their decorative arts on the minutest observation of nature. 'I know very well that Japanese art began to deteriorate as soon as it strove to be naturalistic. . . . But this was because it was not recognized that decorative art is governed by different laws.'"

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It might be supposed that the modern art of photography would assist the decorative artist to gain this required knowledge. But we are reminded that this is not true of animals, for various reasons, such as the "falsity" produced by foreshortening, the wrong emphasis inseparable from the mechanical method of placing the picture on the objective glass, and, above all, the fact that animals as a rule can not be made to pose, and hence must be taken by snapshot. Moreover—

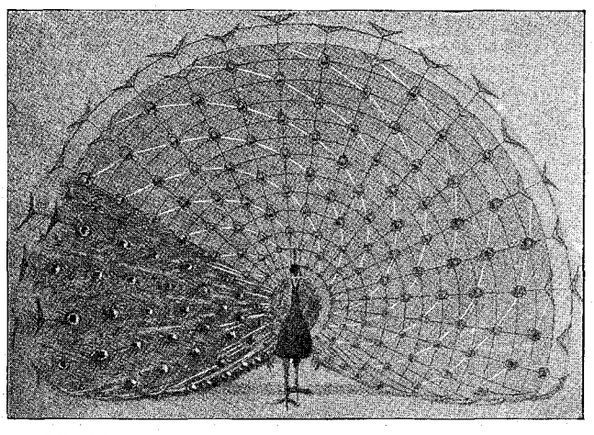
"The most sensitive plate will not give those minute details, those anatomical factors beneath the skin, on which conventionalization depends. . . . . ."

At this point the writer bids us note that the gift for keen and accurate observation of nature is quite distinct from that for decorative conventionalization of forms, and that it is an exceptional thing to find these two talents combined in the same individual. Continuing:

"Thus, in my opinion, the decorative artist does not get his material directly from nature, but from those artists who have striven to portray nature as exactly as possible. For example, it is not the living flower which gives the inspiration for design, but the prest flower, or, at any rate, the flower analyzed into its details."

Nothing in modern times has shown such perfect understanding of animal structure, we are told, as the work of the Frenchman Méheut, whose "Studies of Animals" recently appeared in Paris. It is said to contain hundreds of examples exquisitely complete even in such delicate details as the modeling of a hoof or the flexing of a chafer's leg. "Obviously well grounded by the study of natural history in the anatomy of each group," Mr. Méheut's eye "seizes with sharp precision every posture and every motion, and his sure hand shows that decision of stroke with which we are familiar in Menzel. To quote and condense:

"Even as we turn the leaves the feeling grows that here the soul of the animal is seized, that the observer has penetrated deeply into the nature of each creature and is thus enabled to portray movement and expression. Of striking force, unique in the correspondence of outer form and spiritual content, are two poses of the head of a caracul-lynx. One could ask no more powerful portrayal of the angel and devil who have abode in the same individual. One of the tiger pictures proves that at certain moments living nature offers the monumentality of conventionalization. In the peacock the painter himself has undertaken a geometrical study of the form. Like hammered silver-bronze is the effect of the head of the pike or the ring-

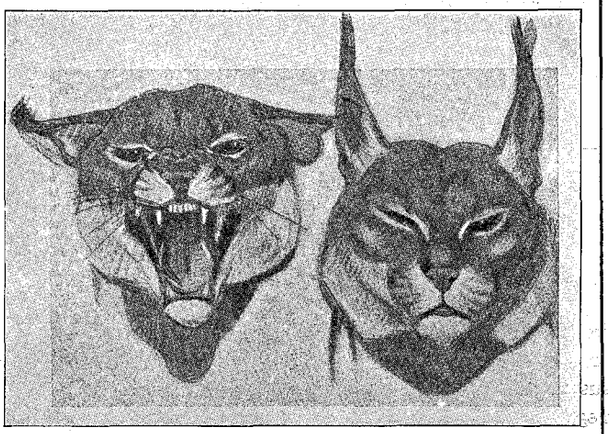


PEACOCK STUDIED AS A GEOMETRICAL FORM.

adder seen from above. The most amazing in the possession of motion and of peculiar fitness of attitude to position is the series of chameleon pictures, of which there are no less than nineteen. This chameleon motif and some others instantly suggest to the imagination various possibilities of decorative employment."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HOW THE "MOVIES" CORRUPT THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

ANOTHER CRIME has been fastened on the "movies." "The insidious growth of American words and expressions in this country is becoming more and more perceptible," writes W. G. Faulkner in the London *Daily Mail*, "and it is directly due to the development of the moving-picture business." It seems that the men in control of this business in



ANGEL AND DEVIL ABIDING IN THE SAME INDIVIDUAL.

England "are either Americans or Englishmen who have lived in the United States." Consequently, not only have "scores of American slang terms invaded the picture theater, where they are taught nightly on the screen to thousands of people," but these terms are also "used in the common talk of scores of offices in London where films are dealt in either in the form of sales or rentals." We must, therefore, not be surprized to learn that "the corruption of the English language by American words has gone to amazing lengths." Mr. Faulkner confesses to "serious misgivings" over a situation which he sketches for us as follows:

"The patron of the picture palace learns to think of his railway station as a 'depot'; he has alternatives to one of our newest words, 'hooligan,' in 'hoodlum' and 'tough'; he watches a 'dive,' which is a thieves' kitchen or a room in which bad characters meet, and whether the villain talks of 'dough' or 'sugar' he knows it is money to which he is referring. The musical ring of the word 'tramp' gives way to the stodgy 'hobo' or 'dead-beat.' It may be that the plot reveals an attempt to deceive some simple-minded person. If it does, the innocent one is spoken of as a 'sucker,' a 'come-on,' a 'boob,' or a 'lobster' if he is stupid into the bargain. . . . . .

"The meeting of cultivated with less polished people is described as 'the high-brows give the low-brows the icy hand,' which no one can pretend to say is an improvement on a fair English equivalent. Nor is it easier or better to say 'frozen glance' when one means disdain.

"Of late years a number of American words have crept into the slang conversation of English people who have not been affected by the avalanche of Americanisms which has come upon us through the picture palace. Thus to-day we hear people speak of the 'fall' of the year, a 'stunt' they have on hand, their desire to 'boost' a particular business, a 'peach' when they mean a pretty girl, a 'scab'—a common term among strikers—the 'glad eye,' 'junk' when they mean worthless material, their efforts to 'make good,' the 'elevator' in the hotel or office, the 'boss' or manager, the 'crook' or swindler; and they will tell you that they have 'the goods'—that is, they possess the requisite qualities for a given position.

"The 'sombrero' will live as long as cowboy pictures are shown; there is no English equivalent for this particular type of headgear; the freight-car stands easily for the railway goods wagon, and most people know what a 'sidewalk' is, and quite understand the meaning of 'mammy' as well as of 'candy store.'

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"But there are many words used in connection with the exhibition of moving pictures which it may be hoped will not take root here. We may tolerate the 'janitor,' the 'buggy,' the 'store,' or the 'dope,' but there is no need for us to follow the language on the screen and call a waterfall a 'flume,' leaflets 'dodgers,' meal times 'the eats,' inquisitive people 'rubber-necks,' a commercial traveler 'a drummer,' or describe bribery as 'graft,' a foolish person as a 'mutt,' a man or woman with a past as a 'dub,' a confidence trickster as a 'bunco-steerer,' a bachelor as a 'stag,' an effeminate man as 'Cissy,' an unlucky day as a 'Jonah day,' or the completion of our task as a 'clean up.'

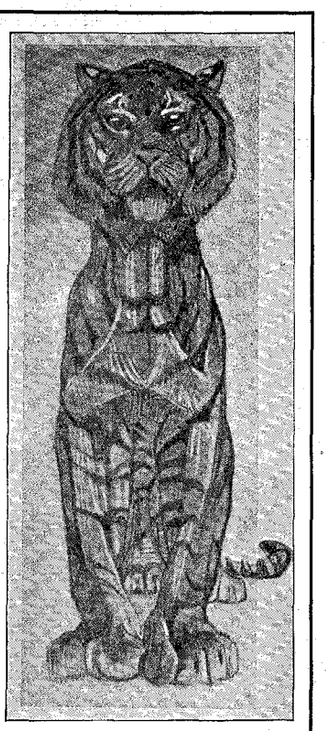
"The commonest American expression in the moving-picture world on this side is 'featuring.' 'Feature' by an easy process has been converted from a noun into a verb. We no longer hear of Mr. or Miss So-and-So playing the lead. The picture 'features' a particular actor or actress who is one of the stars in the photo-play world. An 'exclusive' is a 'feature' film when it is long enough and big enough to occupy the whole of the greater part of a two hours' exhibition.

"American slang seems to be the most expressive of all, for it is adopted by all English and Continental firms in describing their goods, and to-day it takes the place in the moving-picture business that French words and phrases held in the novels of thirty and forty years ago.

"Our own words convey our meaning much better, but inasmuch as it seems to be the natural tendency of man to pervert language, probably because he likes to do what he knows he should not do, the wholesale introduction of American slang through the medium of the picture theaters, which are largely frequented by young folks, can not be regarded without serious misgivings, if only because it generates and encourages mental indiscipline so far as the choice of expressions is concerned."

PITTSBURG TO DRAMATIZE ITSELF—Whether or not Lady Gregory, the leader of the Irish Theater whose company have made two tours of the United States, sowed the seed that has sprouted in Pittsburg, it seems certain that the dingy city is about to realize the main principle of her propaganda. In her lecture delivered on many occasions here she advocated the small local theater where the local problem or the touch of local color might be presented. Pittsburg is going to study itself theatrically. Her impulse, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, is due to the impatience of "a group of solvent Pittsburgers" with their city's dependence on New York. The solvent group have purchased a handsome theater and have installed as director Mr. William Moore Patch, "the candid and discerning critic of the Pittsburg *Dispatch*." He is quoted as viewing the impending adventure in this light:

"Chicago, Boston, and even smaller cities do not rely upon New York's opinions as to the respective merits or demerits of a play. And it is with the firm belief that Pittsburg need no longer do the same that the Pitt Theater is being formed. Nine out of every ten American playwrights these days write and produce with Broadway in mind, and it naturally follows that nine out of every ten American playgoers are in bondage to Broadway. All of which is well and goes in a way, for Broadway represents many and curious phases of our every-day life. But Broadway is not the entire country, nor can it express, no matter how interesting it may be, conditions that exist in other parts of the land—as, for example, many of the vital problems an industrial community like Pittsburg is compelled to solve. The Pitt Theater, when it is fully crystallized, wants plays that will stir up local pride or speculation. Their locale need not necessarily be Pittsburg, but their theme must be intimately related to conditions and problems Pittsburg has to face."



MÉHEUT'S TIGER,

A drawing that shows how nature at certain moments "offers the monumentality of conventionalization."

THE BATTLE FOR OLD MASTERS

AN "ART SLUMP" was freely predicted as a consequence of the death of Mr. Morgan. That name, used as the touchstone for all high prices in the sales of art works, could no longer reign in this sphere. But the power of art over money seems not to have declined since the death of the famous collector. Indeed, the past month witnessed in both London and Paris not only record prices paid for old masters, but also "old-master" prices paid for modern works. Rembrandt and Romney were the artists who turned more than $200,000 into the coffers of their previous owners. The Romney portrait of "Anne, Lady de la Pole," which brought $206,000 in London, must outrank the Rembrandt "Bathsheba at the Bath," whose sale price in Paris is set down as $220,000, for in the latter case the 10 per cent. commission on the sale is, according to custom, included. *The Outlook*, culling such newspaper headlines as "$200,000 for a Rembrandt," "$2,500 a Night for Caruso," laments that "they overemphasize what real friends of art, whether in the departments of painting or music or in any other, are loath to emphasize—the connection of money therewith." The cynical ones, however, are prone to insinuate that in this game of the millionaires the money factors glow with colors brighter than those of the canvases. A London paper publishes an anecdote of Sargent, who was shown a gallery full of dubious old masters by an inflated millionaire who asked him after the inspection to suggest a public institution to which the assemblage might be bequeathed. Sargent is said to have replied: "An institution for the blind."

The American Art News (New York) declares that "Rembrandt and Romney will grace a Fifth Avenue and California art gallery, respectively." The account of their correspondent gives the details of the battle-royal enacted when such paintings change hands. We read:

"The eighty-seven pictures by Dutch and Flemish masters of the seventeenth century from the Steengracht gallery at The Hague were sold by MM. Lair-Dubreuil and Henri Baudoin at the Georges Petit gallery on June 9, and realized a total of $929,698, which exceeded the 'experts'' advance valuation by $154,704. It is said that the late Jonkheer Steengracht van Duivenvoorde's executor had recently an offer from America of a million dollars for the collection, which was refused. Possibly, however, that offer included the modern pictures, which were sold on June 10, together with other art works, and are not included in the total just mentioned. If the offer was for the old masters alone, its refusal was a mistake.

"The prices ran high and several records were made. I do not think that any one has yet paid at auction for a picture such a price as $220,000 (including the commission of 10 per cent.) given by Messrs. Duveen for Rembrandt's 'Bathsheba,' M. Wildenstein being the underbidder. The 'experts' had asked $176,000 for the picture, which, on the last occasion on which it came up at auction, at the Héris sale in Paris in 1841, fetched $1,732.

["This 'record' figure has since been surpassed by the $206,850 paid, also by the Duveens, for a Romney, in London, June 13.—Ed.]

"The picture was first heard of at the sale at Amsterdam in 1734 of the collection of Willem Six, nephew of Rembrandt's great friend, the Burgomaster Six, when it fetched 265 florins. Among the many owners through whose hands it passed between that date and 1841 was the painter, Sir Thomas Lawrence; and at the sale after his death in 1830 it fetched 150 guineas. In the following year it was again sold in the Vernon sale for 153

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guineas, and in 1832 it fetched 240 guineas at the Emmerson sale. Those were happy days for collectors. Altho this picture was painted in 1643, it is, of course, an exceptionally fine example of that early period, having many of the qualities of Rembrandt's later work. This explains the high price paid by Messrs. Duveen, which is a record for a Rembrandt of this period.

"When the picture was finally put up, the bidding started at $30,000 and soon reached $100,000, offered by the dealer, Trotti. The contest narrowed now to a small group, Messrs. Duveen, Wildenstein, Tedesco, Muller, and Trotti leading in the battle. 'Six hundred thousand francs,' said Mr. J. Duveen. 'Six hundred and fifty thousand,' cried Mr. Wildenstein.

"Mr. Duveen replied with a nod which meant another 50,000. Then with bids of 10,000 and 25,000 francs the price mounted, the struggle becoming a duel between Messrs. Wildenstein and Duveen. 'Nine hundred and fifty thousand,' said Duveen. 'Nine hundred and sixty thousand,' responded Wildenstein. Then came 'nine hundred and seventy thousand,' 'nine hundred and eighty, nine hundred and ninety thousand,' bid by Wildenstein, and after a pause—'a million' from Duveen and no response from Wildenstein. And so the Rembrandt sold to the Duveens for a million francs ($200,000), or, with the commission, 1,100,000 francs ($220,000). The nearest approach to such a Rembrandt auction price was attained by his 'Woman Plucking a Fowl,' which fetched 475,000 francs ($95,000) at the Levaigneur sale last year. The price was a record anyway. In Berlin at the sale of the Weber collection in February, 1912, Mantegna's 'Virgin and Child' fetched 750,000 francs ($150,000), while the record in France was scored at the Doucet sale, last year, when La Tour's pastel portrait of Duval de Lepinoy reached 600,000 francs ($120,000)."

DRAWING THE RECORD AUCTION PRICE.

Romney's "Anne, Lady de la Pole" brought $200,000 at auction in London, exceeding any previous price paid for a picture at auction in any country.

The Duveens were triumphant, too, in the London spectacle which the New York *Times* correspondent thus reports:

"The Duveens paid $206,850 for Romney's 'Portrait of Anne, Lady de la Pole,' the property of Sir Frederick Arundell de la Pole.

"The price paid by the Duveens for the portrait of Lady de la Pole is not only a new record for a Romney, but for any object of art in an English sale, or, indeed, anywhere, if the French auction price of $200,000 for Rembrandt's 'Bathsheba' be reckoned without the 10 per cent. commission subsequently added.

"The bidding opened with a sensational offer of $100,000 from Agnew, and a protracted duel between Agnew and Duveen followed, in which the latter was victorious.

"The English record up to this time was $105,000, given last year by Duveen for a Raeburn. The previous Romney record was $55,125, given by Agnew in 1902 for the 'Portrait of Sarah Radbard,' and the same price was given by the late Charles Wertheimer in 1896 for the portraits of Caroline, Viscountess of Clifton, and Lady Elizabeth Spencer.

"To-day's high prices are accounted for by the presence of foreign dealers in unusual numbers. The Hobbema brought only $18,500 in 1890, and the two Teniers sold in 1890 for $7,000 and $3,500, respectively.

"The total of the day's sale was far ahead of any previous record at Christie's."

Other records for old masters are recounted in this report in the London *Morning Post:*

"A Hobbema 'record' had also been established at the Steengracht dispersal on Monday. In the Dudley sale in 1892 a 'Wooded Landscape' by the Dutch master (with cows in the style of A. van de Velde, perhaps, Mr. Hofstede de Groot thinks, painted by Dirck van Bergen), which ultimately passed into Mr. Otto Beit's collection, was bought by Messrs. Agnew for £10,800. This sum was surpassed at the Steengracht sale last Monday, when a 'Two Water-mills' was acquired by Messrs. Muller, it is believed on behalf of the Dutch National Gallery, for £11,440. Yesterday's Hobbema cost Mr. Emmerson, in a contest with Mr. Asher Wertheimer, no less than £15,750. It, also, is a 'Woody Landscape,' and is signed, and dated, not, we are of the opinion, 1669, as stated in the catalog, but 1664—a point of some interest in view of the disputed date of the 'Middelharnis' canvas in the National Gallery. The *provenance* of the Oppenheim Hobbema is well known since its importation by Smith, who sold it to M. Zachary in 1825 for £630. From Mr. Frederick Perkins' collection it passed, in 1835, to that of Mr. George Perkins, and was offered in Paris, with other works from the same cabinet, in 1887, but not sold. When it did pass out of the George Perkins collection, in 1890, it brought £3,465. . . . . .

"The seventy-six Early British Masters that followed included, besides the Romney, now become famous, Raeburns, Gainsboroughs, Hoppners, and examples of Reynolds and Lawrence, and others of Romney himself. The first of the Raeburns to appear, a 'Portrait of Bruce Williamson, Esq., of Lawers and Balgray,' was interesting as recalling the 'Mrs. Robertson Williamson of Lawers,' which until yesterday held the British 'record.' This brought £651 (Scott and Fowles). More important was the hitherto unrecorded portrait of Francis Horner, 'the property of a gentleman,' which, beginning at a bid of 500 guineas, was carried by Messrs. Scott and Fowles, of New York, to £1,155.

"It was with Horner, by the way, that Sir Walter Scott (on an after-dinner occasion) drew the parallel of Obadiah's bull, which Mr. Waldorf Astor applied two nights ago to Mr. John Burns in the House."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A HUMORIST'S "BABY BUREAU"

MOST PEOPLE who make a business of writing or talking about human-welfare problems condemn unorganized charity, and perhaps they are right as regards a majority of cases, but there are some notable exceptions to the rule. One of these is the work of Judd Mortimer Lewis, staff poet of the Houston *Post*, who is helping to lessen the need of orphan asylums. Mr. Lewis writes a column of verse and jokes every day, but he finds time to place many homeless babies in babyless homes. Experience has convinced him that persons working independently can do much more satisfactory work than home-finding societies such as are operating in many of the States. He says that he has placed less than two-score babies since he started his "baby bureau" six years ago, but that "every home in which I have placed a little one has been thoroughly, patiently, personally investigated; I know that every home in which I place a baby is all right." Mr. Lewis says the daily newspaper is the best medium on earth for a clearing-house between the orphan asylums and foundling homes and the babyless homes. The newspaper man has no trouble in finding out from local institutions what babies there are for adoption. He can write descriptions of the babies which will reach thousands of readers, and after a while he will be depended upon — become a sort of institution himself. Being a poet, Mr. Lewis, if we are to take his word for it, has very little money to spend, but, fortunately, his work does not require much capital. Kind-hearted women of Houston frequently render personal assistance to the "bureau." Mr. Lewis's work has already been mentioned in these pages, but that was before any detailed account of it was ever written in quotable form. If you have any doubts about its being a real human-interest story, read this from Mr. Lewis's pen:

JUDD MORTIMER LEWIS,

A newspaper poet who makes jokes for a living and places "homeless babies in babyless homes" for an avocation.

"What is needed more than anything in the work is people. People give a dollar or two dollars or a thousand or a million dollars to charity, then go their ways with their nose in the air and a 'holier than thou' look that would be the funniest thing ever put into this column if I could only corral it. They think they have played thunder. And they probably have. I read of a case in Chicago recently of a widowed mother who was in need of help and applied to organized charity. The record of the case shows that she received $300 in driblets, and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS were spent investigating her case! Our charity is not organized; it is the most unorganized thing you ever saw. There are no salaries; and there is no hesitation. When a baby is flung homeless on life's troubled sea we get to it! Nobody calls a secretary, who calls another secretary, who calls another secretary, who calls another secretary, and so on until some one is finally found to visit the case, and ten chances to one the baby has died and been buried, or has grown up and raised a beard by the time the investigator has arrived. This business is not in need of money or of salaried officials. What it wants is you, it needs you to put some of your own self into the business. Put yourself into it!

"A lady who gives much of her time to this work visited two foundlings with me the other day, and owl-eyed, monkey-faced little humans they were. They were not properly assimilating their food. The boy had a well-shaped head and good features, but he was gaunt from starvation, and wrinkled until he looked a thousand years old. The lady with me exclaimed: 'Oh, Thotmes III!' And he actually looked like a mummy of Thotmes or Rameses. I tell you in a time like this is when a feller needs a friend. If I had the wealth necessary I would build a model baby home. Every foundling should have the attention of a physician and a trained nurse and be loved and fattened for a month or two before prospective parents were permitted to see it. I have never yet seen a foundling home which bathed, changed, fed, and cared for every baby all the time as it should be cared for. They evidently do the very best they can, but their best does not seem to me to be quite good enough. Perhaps I'm too particular. If you give money to a charity your money may do the charity some good, but the charity won't do you a bit of good. And real charity must benefit him who gives as well as him who receives. Come on in, fellows, the charity is fine!"

The demand for babies always exceeds the supply. Only a few days ago Mr. Lewis said he had orders for four babies. He recently wrote to an orphans' home in Cincinnati for two little girls, and expects to get them. He has placed babies in homes as far away as Florida and Georgia, but the greater part of his work is confined to Houston and Texas. In another issue of *The Post* Mr. Lewis tells more about his experiences:

"The people who procure a baby through my efforts must 'ring true' as regards morality, kindliness, and cleanliness. If they have a child of their own, their references must be exceptionally fine; for they are unusual people indeed who can give an adopted baby a square deal under such circumstances. They need not be wealthy; there is as much, sometimes more, love in the home of the laborer as in the home of the millionaire. That a child is illegitimate almost never cuts any figure with the people who are looking for a baby to adopt. Just so the child is a normal, healthy child a home can easily be found for it.

"The demand is almost altogether for girl babies; for light-haired, blue-eyed girl babies generally, and as more girls than boys are offered for adoption, supply and demand seem to fit perfectly. I can always find a home for a boy baby. I have placed four boys very happily.

"Some people worry themselves unnecessarily about heredity. If the child inherits a healthy body I believe it is all they should ask. It is my theory that environment amounts to a great

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deal more in the proper raising of a child than does heredity. Once from an Eastern city I received a letter from a little girl who said she and her husband had been married six months, that her husband was twenty-one years of age and that her age was eighteen, and they wanted to adopt a light-haired, blue-eyed baby girl, and would I find them such a baby? I wrote the little woman to hang up her stocking when Christmas came around, and to write a letter to Santa Claus, and to utter a little prayer when the shades of night came down, and not to write to me again for a year; then if they still wanted a baby I would get busy. I never heard from them again. A woman on a Pennsylvania farm wrote me that she would like to adopt a friendless, destitute boy about sixteen years old. I wrote her that she did not want to adopt a boy; what she wanted was a hired man. A woman in Nevada wrote to me to find her a crippled, helpless little boy or girl, a child that would always need her, and that would love her and never be able to do without her.

"Once we supplied a baby to a home, and when the new little mother undrest the new little baby she found a little note in its stocking: 'I am giving you my baby! I don't know who you are, I can never know who you are. That is my punishment. But, oh, can you not, will you not, arrange through the ones from whom you get my little girlie so that I may make it little clothes and things from time to time? I do not ask to know where my baby is, not even to know how it is getting along, just to know that it will be permitted to wear the things that my hands make and that my tears have fallen upon.' Do you imagine there would be anything to fear from heredity in the case of that child? If you fear to come into contact with broken and breaking hearts, keep out of the baby business."

CARNALITY IN SONG, DANCE, AND DRESS

CONSIDERING THE TREND of political morals toward betterment, many observers are either puzzled or critical about the backward tendency they note in social morals, as indicated in the kind of song, dress, and dance now most popular. Where formerly, we are told, songs pleasant and healthy, whether sentimental, patriotic, or humorous, were heard in the parlor, concert hall, or theater, now we have in a tyranny of "ragtime" an offensive and gross prostitution of all sentiments that customarily form the basis of the popular song. As long ago as May 24, it was recorded in these pages that a plan had been suggested for the censorship of such songs, but, altho no such censorship has been legally effected, the private censorship of the press, secular and religious, is continuous. Likewise there is abundance of stricture on what is being gradually fixt in the mind of the reading public as the immodesty of woman's dress and the peril of the new dances whose peculiar steps are more or less loosely recognized by such names as the Tango, the Turkey Trot, and half a dozen more. Against present-day songs, a writer in the New York *Musical Observer* presents his argument in the guise of a picture, saying:

"Is it not pitiful to look upon a little girl, perhaps seven or eight years old, snapping her fingers, swaying from side to side, and lustily singing as if her very heart were in every note, 'Ev'rybody's doin' it, doin' it.' She hears her big sister sing it; her big sister hears it at a 'show,' and her beau buys it for her. Glance at the sheet music displayed on the piano in the 'front parlor' of nearly every home in the country. Do you see any songs like 'Annie Laurie,' 'Ben Bolt,' or 'The Last Rose of Summer'? No; you see 'The Devil's Ball,' 'The Dippy Rag,' 'The Baboon Baby Dance,' and 'The Tango Twist,' each one with a title-page picturing contortioned dancers partly clothed, and the printed words, 'The reigning success of the day.' And the worst of it all is that these songs appeal not only to the low- and vicious-minded, but the great majority of our churchgoing, pious-minded people pay out their money to attend theaters in order to hear and applaud them."

Such songs should be "banished," according to the Congregationalist *Advance* (Chicago), while the Chicago *Daily News*, citing a statement by George Hamlin, the tenor, that good songs are produced in a country where the people know and understand good poetry, shows a way out:

"The average American song is drivel, if not something worse. This could not be true if it were not for the fact that both composers and the purchasing public will consent to accept drivel. The young people of this country should be familiarized with good poetry. If better songs are to be the by-product of deeper culture, hasten the day!"

Yet "deeper culture," or a sense of the artistic, are not generally brought forward in support of the indecorum of women's dress of the moment. For example, a writer in *The Wesleyan Methodist* (Syracuse, N. Y.) has this to say on the subject:

"If girls had a faint idea of the disgusting sight they presented, or could hear some of the unmanly, dissolute remarks made about them as they pass along the streets clad in transparent waists, or one of those short, outlandish, tight-gripping, hobble skirts, they would feel so ashamed that if they had a spark of virtue left in them they would go to their rooms or get out of sight somewhere till they had a sensible dress to put on. How can they expect people to distinguish them from the low and corrupt if they dress exactly like them?"

To impress his readers, as he says, with the fact that he is not talking on his own unsupported opinion, the writer in *The Wesleyan Methodist* quotes a Catholic priest of New York City as having declared that—

"Never in history were the modes so abhorrently indecent as they are to-day. One may make the closest study of costumes through the prints and drawings and sculptures of five thousand years and find nothing to equal the shameless styles worn unabashed in the crowded streets and summer resorts by hundreds of thousands of apparently respectable girls."

Many more religious papers are outspoken in condemnation of "the mode of to-day," as, for instance, the Kansas City *Catholic Register*, which says, "There is no artistic excuse for some of the costumes to be seen in public places," and classifies certain garments as "designed to compel instant attention to their indecency"; while of the secular press, the New York *Times*, commenting on a dispatch from its Paris correspondent that women's dress models this summer are "the most audacious since the Directoire," is at a loss for an explanation:

"The Directoire audacity is understandable. France had been having a debauch in the name of freedom, religion had been insulted, anarchy had just been quelled, and in the slow process of restoration of law and order old conventions had been nearly obliterated, morals were at a low ebb, and the social condition was exactly exprest in the dress of the women. But that social condition surely does not exist now. . . . Therefore fashions, to express the new sense of the alarming development of evil and the need of suppressing it, should become more formal and modest, not take on the aspect of the bacchanalia. There is no accounting for the extravagance of the prevailing Parisian mode."

Of poignant interest, and from a different angle, are the observations of Dr. Edwin H. Lewis in *American Medicine*, who tells us that "immodest dress is responsible for many a young girl's ruin and downfall," and proclaims it a fact that "every medical man of large practise and experience knows only too well the fires kindled by the present dress of young females." That fashion never stands still is the consoling reflection of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, which predicts that "in a short while there will be a return to costumes that leave a little to the imagination," while on the subject of the dance, *The Chronicle* reminds us that in Byron's day the waltz "was held to be the end of all decency," and wonders whether the turkey trot "may yet become as respectable and tame." Any suggestion of immorality in these dances, we are told by *The Christian Work and Evangelist* (Undenom.), is quickly resented by professing Christians who indulge in such dancing, but the facts are against them, and this journal continues:

"What means all of the stir to-day over the cabaret shows and

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afternoon dances, with their 'tangos' and 'turkey trots' and 'grizzly bears,' and all the rest, too shameful to print? Police, church, and school authorities everywhere are stirred to conference and to action over the demoralization that is plainly evident through the incoming of these indecent dances which are sweeping over the country like an epidemic. Things must be bad, indeed, when public officials, never accused of being overscrupulous, are aroused and issue decrees against these forms of the dance."

Not all who engage in these dances are impure, the Baptist *Examiner* (New York) is diligent to show, altho it avers that "the whole tendency of these outrageous performances is toward the indecent, the immoral, the putrid." Equally critical in her view, altho purely analytic in her method, is Corra Harris, who, writing in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, says that the turkey trot is "a form of amusement designed for primitive people by primitive people before they discovered the danger of being too natural," and reminds us that at first such dancing was "an expression of religion." At present, however, it is neither religious nor pious, but "is simply the universal titter of femininity. It is a form of hysteria, slight, transient, and will be gone before the end of the year."

No other dance in the world, we read further, has attracted so much attention or excited so much criticism, but—

"The reaction is evidently at hand. And the women will lead that also, because they are still barometers of public opinion, never the creators of it. They can not hold out against the gathering volume of criticism which the dance is exciting."

CARNEGIE'S GIFT VIEWED ASKANCE

TO OFFER a college a cool million on condition that it sever relations with its Church is like luring a child from its mother by holding out a big stick of candy, think several Southern Methodist papers, commenting on Mr. Carnegie's proposed gift to the medical school of Vanderbilt University, treated in these pages July 5. While they do not express it in so many words, that seems to put their feelings in a nutshell. The conditions imposed altogether vitiate the gift, think the Nashville *Christian Advocate* and the St. Louis *Christian Advocate*. "The offer at this particular juncture," observes the latter, "with the appeal from the trustees of Vanderbilt University pending in the courts, might easily be construed as a shrewd attempt to influence public opinion, if not the judiciary itself." The former paper, the leading organ of Southern Methodism, goes into details as to the method pursued by the intending giver, which lays him open to this charge:

"In our editorial notice of Mr. Carnegie's offer of several weeks ago we used but few words. We had but little information on the subject. We did not know then that Mr. Carnegie in making the offer had lectured the Church on its mistaken policy in trying to run educational institutions. We did not know that he had announced his purpose to withhold $800,000 of the $1,000,000 until the time when the Supreme Court shall have made its decision as to the ownership and control of the University by the Church. We did not know that he had intimated that in case the Supreme Court should decide in favor of the Church the $800,000 might not be given at all. These and other things we did not know. We did know, however, of Mr. Carnegie's hostility to all educational institutions under the ownership of or in any way connected with the Church. We knew that Mr. Carnegie was not in the habit of giving money to institutions of this kind. We were bound to conclude that in his offer of $1,000,000 to Vanderbilt University he contemplated a medical department practically dissevered from the ownership and control of the Church. We were compelled to conclude thus to avoid the other conclusion that, directly or indirectly influenced or uninfluenced by others, he was attempting to influence public opinion in favor of the Supreme Court decision desired. For it is well known that Mr. Carnegie is not in the habit of making donations to institutions whose relations to the Church are in doubt unless he has received assurance of some kind that the doubt would be removed and the status changed."

The legal obstructions in the way of the acceptance of the gift by the Church, grave tho they be, continues the Nashville paper, "are but mild as compared with the consideration that if Mr. Carnegie had studied to devise a method for offending a great Church he could not have succeeded more signally than in this case." His attitude is dramatized with an ironic flavor:

"The offer so far as it was made to the Church was practically this: I do not believe in your denominational institutions of learning. You make a sad mess of it. When you get an institution in your hands you forget the demands of education and religion and employ your time and what little money you have for denominational aggrandizement. I have had some letters from Nashville. They immensely please me. I can let you have only a small part of the million dollars now, but you must put what you already own in the Medical Department of Vanderbilt University into the hands of a wise Governing Board which I demand and which must be composed of those who have been chosen without reference to denominational considerations. I will hold back the bulk of the million dollars until the Supreme Court shall have had its say; and then, in case the decision shall have been in favor of the Church, what I do must depend on whether you will be 'good.' Of course Mr. Carnegie did not use these express words, but the reader will have only to read the letters quoted in the protest of the minority trustees to see that his meaning was virtually what we have given. Did Mr. Carnegie think that any self-respecting Church would or could accept any gift, tho that of a billion dollars, proffered in such a spirit, with such a purpose, and in such words as were used? The very thought of it in the mind of a self-respecting Church is so repulsive that we must say with the bishops: 'The implications of such a proposal we forbear to discuss.'"

The Nashville *Christian Advocate* is aware that "there are many people in the world and some . . . in the Church who find it as difficult to justify the refusal of a dollar, especially of a million dollars, as to square the circle."

"From these people the Church will receive abuse and attempted sarcasm. But the Church has thriven on such misconstruction of motives and on such opposition. She has no apology to make for refusing that whose acceptance would not only mean the impairment, if not the destruction, of what is her own, but would besmirch her honor, cripple her energies, and rob her of her God-given functions."

SAFEGUARDING MOVING PICTURES—In six weeks' time the number of people who went to see moving pictures in Baltimore is said to have equaled its total population. This vivid fact leads the Charleston *News and Courier* to utter an urgent warning against their possible deterioration:

"The regular theaters may suffer to some extent as a result, but only plays and players of inferior grade will in the long run be hurt by the immense popularity of the photo-play. The legitimate drama in its best manifestations, dramatic art as practised by its worthiest exponents, will never be displaced by the motion picture and the motion-picture actor. We need not worry ourselves about the probable effect of the photo-play upon the regular theaters. What we need to watch is the effect of the photo-play upon the public. How notable and genuine that effect must be needs no further proof than the immense attendance at the motion-picture houses.

"As regards morality, the record of the motion picture is so far remarkably praiseworthy. It is of the utmost importance that it be kept clean in the future, and the task may be difficult. The licentiousness which has gradually developed in the musical comedy is a strong hint that, if we are not careful, the same influences will send the motion picture along the same road. Let licentiousness once start and it will be very hard to stop. And if the motion picture so degenerates that its effect is to condone loose morals, it will do more damage in a year than the most pernicious type of musical comedy can do in a decade."

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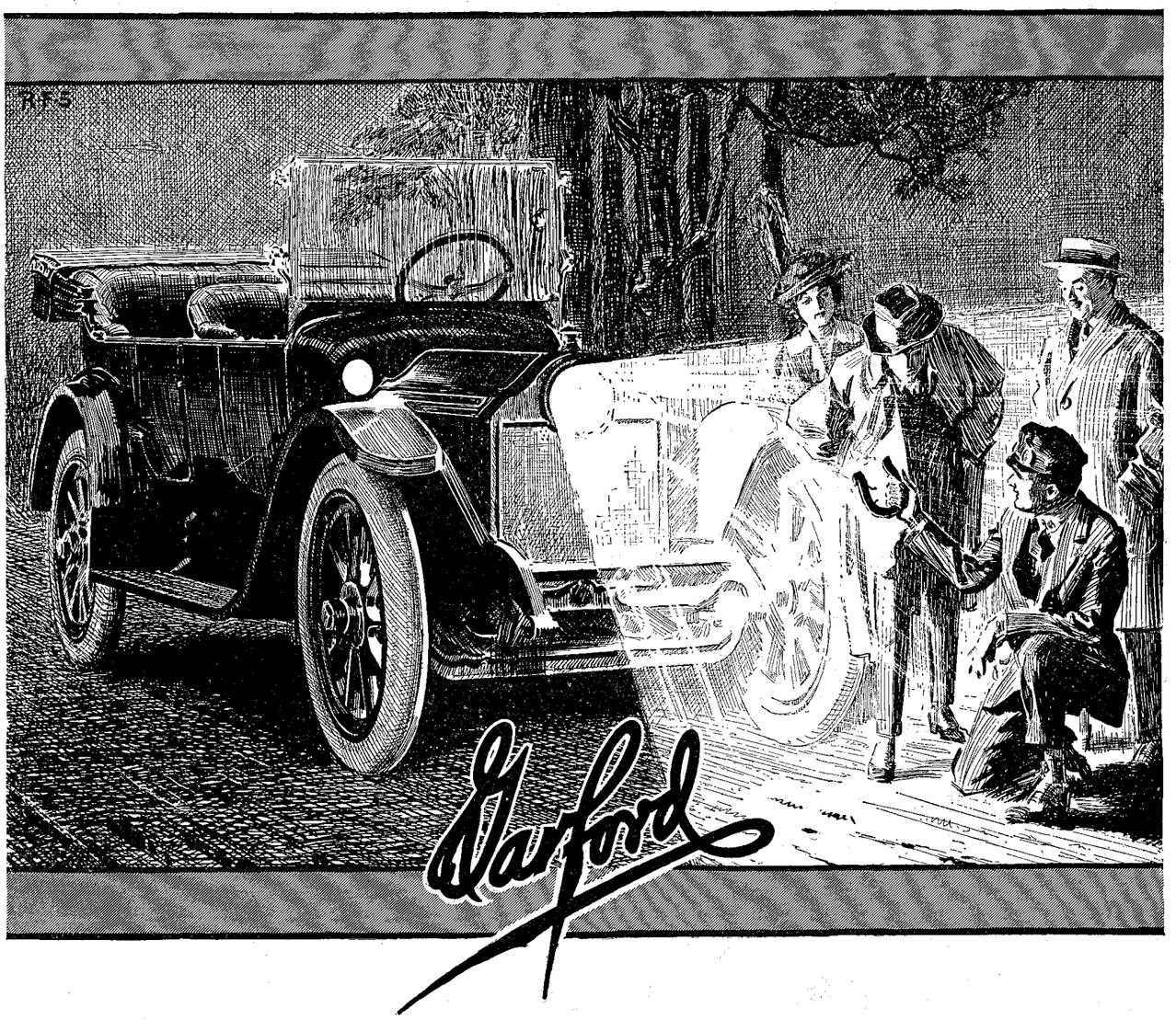

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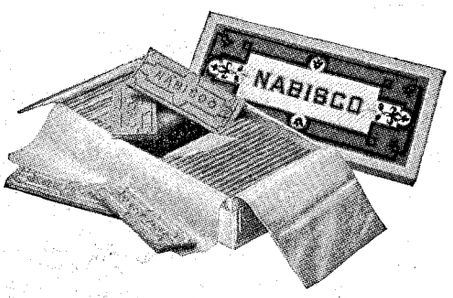

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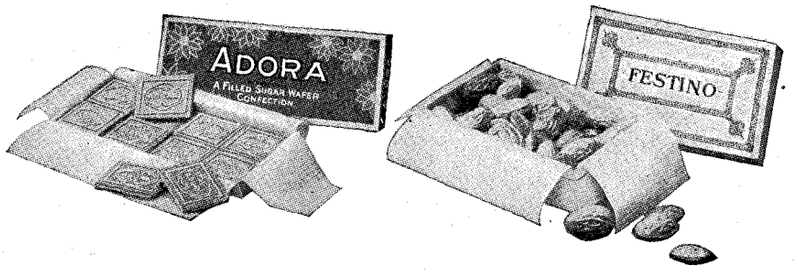

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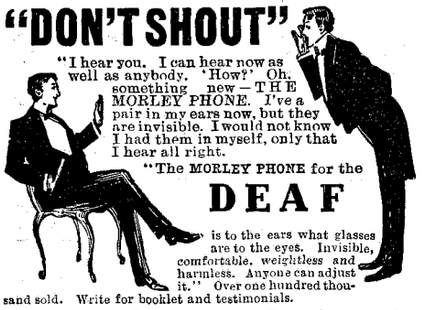

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CURRENT POETRY

WHAT is the difference between a professional poet and an amateur poet? If we judge the followers of this craft as we would those of carpentry, for example, then we can properly give the name of professional poet only to those who make a living by the sale of their verse. This would make amateurs of all English poets except Alfred Noyes and of all American poets except James Whitcomb Riley, Berton Braley, and Arthur Guiterman. Evidently such a classification is absurd. All those who write verse which gains the attention of the public may fairly be said to follow the profession of poetry. "Amateur poets" seems an unduly disparaging term, yet some such name is needed to designate the writer whose verses are created chiefly for his own pleasure and that of his friends, who does not concern himself with editorial needs and who is indifferent to the sale of his poetry. Such a writer is Mr. George Bartram, whose beautifully made volume, "England's Garland," has recently issued from the presses of the Macmillan Company. Mr. Bartram writes with an apparent disdain of contemporary fashions in verse; his poems are too long and, in some cases, too obscurely and pedantically phrased for magazine publication. But his work is that of a student of books and of life; he is full of enthusiasm for the ancient glories of England, and he writes with power and enjoyment. Those who are devoted to poetry will get much pleasure from all the poems in his book, and few who care at all for verse can fail to appreciate the picturesque splendor of the lyric which we quote below.

To the Wilderness

BY GEORGE BARTRAM

These shall be thine, the joys of sky and air,
  Of day and night, of upland and of glade,
The headlong gallop through the roaring fair,
The lit encampment and the solace rare
  Of stout companion and of buxom maid:
    Blithe is the greenwood!

The nights autumnal, when his giant wings
  The mad West urges, and the clouds are rolled
Pell-mell in glory, while the pale moon swings
To sudden vision and beneath her flings
  Fleet-traveling glooms, swift splendors manifold:
    Wide is the moorland!

The bleak wet weather, when in sheer despite
  The moon sinks darkling, whelmed and overflown
By rack and tempest, and deserted Night
Goes mad with weeping that she has no light,
  Storm-hooded sitting on her somber throne:
    Red glows the camp-fire!

The moonless mornings, harsh and cold and dry,
  The rime-hung mornings, when the powdery snow
Creaks shrill at treading, and the stars seem nigh
So keen their luster, and the pallid sky
  Is pregnant earthward of the boreal glow:
    Fleet is the lurcher!

Along the turnpike and across the lane,
  The patteran windeth, thence adown the glen:
Wouldst thou win freedom from the grinding pain?
Wouldst thou the madness that is nigh restrain?
  Come forth and mingle with King Pharaoh's men:
    Right glad the welcome!

Fain be thy sinews for the free career,
  Thy palate waters for the midnight stew,
Heap thy mad weavings on the embers clear,

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Smite the proud huckster on his knotted ear,
And hie thee roaming with the gipsy crew:
King Pharaoh calleth!

The rise and fall of the water is imitated with consummate skill in the music of Dr. Van Dyke's poem. But it is more than a successful metrical exercise; it is beautiful in spirit as well as in form. We take it from *The Outlook*.

Turn o' the Tide

By Henry Van Dyke

The tide flows in to the harbor—
The bold tide, the gold tide, the flood of the sunlit sea—
And the little ships riding at anchor
Are swinging and slanting their prows to the ocean, panting
To lift their wings to the wild wide air
And venture a voyage they know not where—
To fly away and be free!

The tide runs out of the harbor—
The slow tide, the low tide, the ebb of the moonlit bay—
And the little ships rocking at anchor
Are rounding and turning their bows to the landward, yearning
To breathe the breath of the warm sweet strand
And rest in the sight of the high hill land—
To hold their haven and stay!

My heart goes round with the vessels—
My wild heart, my child heart, in love with the sea and land—
And the turn o' the tide passes through it,
In rising and falling with mystical currents, calling
At morn to range where the far waves foam,
At night to a harbor in love's true home,
With the hearts that understand!

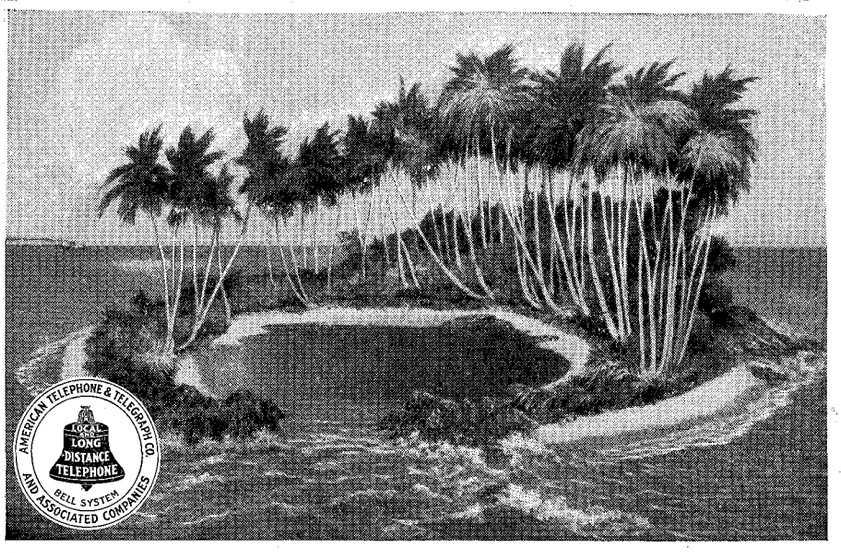
The first few lines of the following poem (from the London *Nation*) are trite and uninteresting. But the reader who perseveres past them finds that Mr. Flecker has some beautiful pictures to show and some striking thoughts to convey. His language is dignified and simple and gives an impression of sincerity, particularly in the passage beginning "But I will walk upon the wooded hill."

The Pines

By James Elroy Flecker

Oh, shall I never, never be home again!
Meadows of England shining in the rain,
Spread wide your daisied lawns, your ramparts green
With brier fortify, with blossoms screen
Till my far morning—and, O streams that slow,
And pure and deep through plains and playlands go,
For me your love and all your kingcups store,
And—dark militia of the southern shore,
Old fragrant friends—preserve me the last lines
Of that long saga which you sung me, pines,
When, lonely boy, beneath the chosen tree
I listened, with my eyes upon the sea.

O traitor pines! you sang what life has found
The falsest of fair tales.
Earth blew a far-borne prelude all around,
That native music of her forest home,
While from the sea's blue fields and siren dales,
Shadows and light-noon specters of the foam,
Riding the summer gales
On aery viols plucked an idle sound,
Hearing you sing, O trees!
Hearing you murmur, There are older seas
That beat on vaster sands
Where the wise snailfish move their pearly towers
To carven rocks and sculptured promont'ries,
Hearing you whisper, Lands
Where blaze the unimaginable flowers.



Coral Builders and the Bell System

In the depths of tropical seas the coral polyps are at work. They are nourished by the ocean, and they grow and multiply because they cannot help it.

Finally a coral island emerges from the ocean. It collects sand and seeds, until it becomes a fit home for birds, beasts and men.

In the same way the telephone system has grown, gradually at first, but steadily and irresistibly. It could not stop growing. To stop would mean disaster.

The Bell System, starting with a few scattered exchanges, was carried forward by an increasing public demand.

Each new connection disclosed a need for other new connections, and millions of dollars had to be poured into the business to provide the 7,500,000 telephones now connected.

And the end is not yet, for the growth of the Bell System is still irresistible, because the needs of the people will not be satisfied except by universal communication. The system is large because the country is large.

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy *One System* *Universal Service*

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Fits Your Rifle
Double the enjoyment of your hunting trip or target practice. Attach a Silencer and cut out the noise. Makes your aim more accurate. Stops flinching. For target practice.
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Read the stories—how men like you have prevented sore shoulders; have shot game—seen it fall and thought gun had "missed fire." It's mighty interesting reading. A Postal gets it.
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6%
For 30 years investors in all parts of the U. S. and several Foreign Countries have purchased our 6% First Farm Mortgages without the loss of a dollar principal or interest. Send for descriptive pamphlet "A" and list of offerings. Highest references.
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BENNETT $18 Portable Typewriter
does work of $100 machines. Visible writing, standard keyboard, etc. $18 price because so simple. 250 parts; others 1700 to 3700. Durable. Slips in grip or o'coat. Weighs 4 1-2 lbs. Rapid, neat work. Many thousands in use. Can send Parcel Post. Sold on money-back-unless-satisfied guarantee. Write for catalog. Agents wanted. A. C. Bennett Typewriter Co. 366 Broadway, New York City

ON APPROVAL — $18

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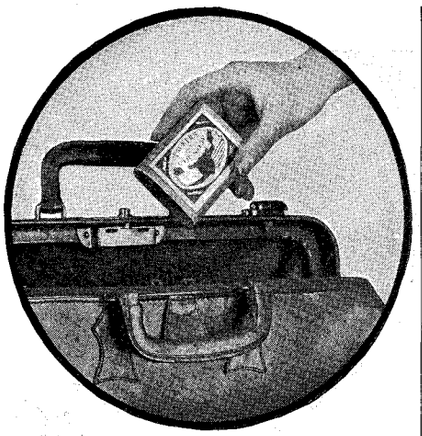


A good traveling companion is your Packer's Tar Soap. It is a comfort always to have it handy.

At the journey's end your cake of this pure, pine-tar soap will be at your service for a refreshing bath and shampoo.

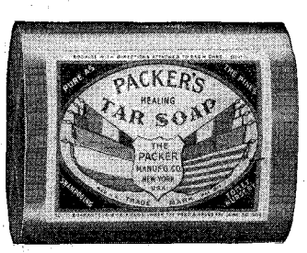
And what a relief to get that dust and dirt out of your hair and skin!

But the service of Packer's Tar Soap doesn't end with merely cleansing.

If you have scalp troubles—dandruff or falling hair—Packer's Tar Soap effectively aids in restoring healthy conditions.

Used for general toilet purposes it gives an enjoyable sensation of soothing refreshment.

Send 10c for sample half-cake.



THE PACKER MANUFACTURING CO.
Suite 84-A 81 Fulton Street, New York

Beneath me in the valley waves the palm,
Beneath, beyond the valley, breaks the sea,
Beneath me sleep in mist, and light, and calm,
Cities of Lebanon, dream-shadow-dim,
Where Kings of Tyre and Kings of Tyre did rule
In ancient days in endless dynasty.
And all around the snowy mountains swim
Like mighty swans afloat in heaven's pool.

But I will walk upon the wooded hill
Where stands a grove, O pines! of sister pines,
And when the downy twilight droops her wing,
And no sea glimmers and no mountain shines,
My heart shall listen still.
For pines are gossip pines the wide world through,
And full of runic tales to sigh and sing;
'Tis ever sweet through pines to see the sky
Blushing a deeper gold or darker blue;
'Tis ever sweet to lie
On the dry carpet of the needles brown;
And while the fanciful green lizards stir,
And windy odors, light as thistledown,
Breathe from the laudanum and lavender,
Half to forget the wandering and pain,
Half to remember days that have gone by,
And dream and dream that I am home again.

Here are some pleasant old-fashioned verses from *Munsey's Magazine*. They have the characteristics of a good song.

At Twilight

BY A. HUGH FISHER

Slowly the brown-sailed barges ride
Across my casement view;
The tide's reflection of all things
Makes them like birds with vasty wings
That toward some peaceful haven glide,
To rest in twilight blue.

And I would fill with love, with love,
A ship to sail to thee,
Or bind upon a falcon's neck
The leaping thoughts no night can check,
To soar into the air above
And fall where thou mayst be!

But I have neither hawk to fly
Nor any ship to sail;
And out upon the gathering night
My thoughts must wander, like some white
Lost moths that flutter aimlessly
About a flowerless dale.

From Ada Cambridge's "The Hand in the Dark" (Heinemann) we take these moving verses. Every year the lighthouses that stand in the great migration paths of the birds are the cause of much slaughter, but no one, before Miss Cambridge, so far as we know, has put this tragedy into verse.

The Birds and the Lighthouse

BY ADA CAMBRIDGE

Confused, dismayed, they flutter in the gale,
Those little pinions that have lost their track;
The gallant hearts that sped them reel and fail
Like ships aback.

Sucked in a magic current, like a leaf
Torn from autumnal tree, they drift abroad,
But ever nearer to the siren reef,
The ruthless sword.

On, on, transfixt and swooning, without check,
To the lee shore of that bedazzling wall,
Until they strike, and break in utter wreck,
And founder all.

Brave little wings, that sailed the storm so well,
Trimmed to the set of every wayward blast!
Brave little hearts, that never storm could quell,
Beaten at last!

The great sea swallows them, and they are gone,
For ever gone, like bubbles of the foam;
And the bright star that lured them, shining on,
Still points to home.

I Know That You Will Like This Handy Little Fountain Pen.

My little Jack Knife Safety has converted thousands of fountain pen skeptics into fountain pen users. Here is a pen that can be carried right side up, upside down, or flat, or in any position in any pocket or tossed carelessly into a lady's purse or suit case or traveling bag with white linen.

Geo. S. Parker.

PARKER LUCKY CURVE

Jack Knife Safety Fountain Pen

is a little wonder—it has the famous Lucky Curve that prevents the leak, a simple device that locks in the ink—it writes like a freshly dipped pen and as smooth as glass.

The Lucky Curve

The Lucky Curve is an exclusive Parker Pen feature and is the one big thing that has taken the leak and smear out of fountain pens.

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15,000 dealers sell Parker Pens on trial. If you can't locate a dealer, send for complete illustrated catalog.

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Est. since 1865—Reference, any Commercial Agency.

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Lasting fragrance. Relieves insomnia, colds, Hay Fever, etc. Sold only by mail. Sent postpaid,—65c each or two for $1.00.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

IN A RUNAWAY AIRSHIP

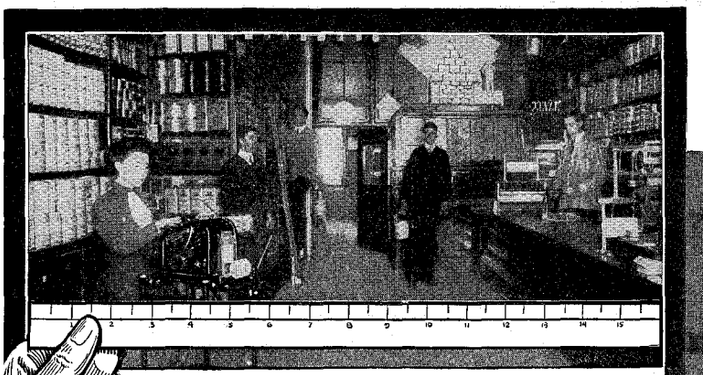
ORDINARILY, nobody would take George M. Gay for a tamer of wild balloons. He is twenty years old, weighs 119 pounds, and has a build that is anything but athletic. But as runty little men are sometimes known to thrash professional heavy-weight pugilists in rough-and-tumble fights, so do persons of slight physique perform wonderful feats in moments of great peril—and Gay happens to be listed in this class since an unexpected adventure he had the evening of July 5 with a rudderless dirigible. Gay, a Norwalk (Ohio) boy, went to Edgewater, just across North River from New York City, to learn aviation under Frank Goodale, who for two or three years has been making flights from an amusement park atop the Palisades. He was helping Goodale install an engine in an old aircraft when the inflated gas-bag pulled loose from its moorings, carrying Gay with it. Goodale, who knows a whole lot about dirigibles, thought Gay's chances of getting back to earth alive were about one to a hundred; but the boy is back on the Palisades, where a reporter for the New York *World* got the story of the flight in the form of an interview. Gay did not seem to think there was anything remarkable about his adventure except the fact that he lived through it, and in order to get from him the particulars the reporter had to ask a good many leading questions, but in the end the two of them made a lively narrative of it. Here it is:

Y' can take it from me, that being a traveling companion for a runaway balloon once is enough. When she isn't taking a peep at Mars or jumping over steamboats, she's trying to feed you with hydrogen gas—which is not to be confused in any way with laughing-gas.

You hug her and she sighs a gassy sigh. You let go and she turns a somersault. Then you get mad and she flops around your neck. And while you're hanging on by your ear trying to persuade her to behave, she flirts with some passing breeze, whirls around a few hundred times in a minute, coughs a little hydrogen cough and stands on her head.

It's nothing at all for her to jump a couple of thousand of feet into the air and shake herself—and incidentally you. And all the time your arms are around her neck and you're hugging her like she was your best girl 'stead of an ornery runaway balloon with no more sense than to start for foreign parts without an engine or rudder, and without even stopping to say good-by.

Gee! there was nothing interesting about that trip. The balloon just ran away and turned somersaults and jumped 10,000 feet in the air and dived into Long Island Sound about fifteen times with me



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If your business is "different"—if a *regular* Burroughs doesn't fit your business, if it doesn't show a worth while saving—we'll build a Burroughs to measure and guarantee the *fit.*

As an instance of meeting out-of-the-ordinary needs, a blind man in California wanted a Burroughs. We built him one that he operates as well as though he could see every key.

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The blind man, the Egyptian Government, as well as the scores of others, are all in the day's work.

Forty per cent of all Burroughs machines are built-to-measure, i.e., to meet the individual needs of businesses that are *"different."*

If you have been kept from *trying* a Burroughs simply because your business is *different* show us your problems. It may be that we've already built a machine to handle the same work. If not, let us try to solve it.

In over 400 lines of business, using over 150,000 Burroughs machines, business men are cutting the cost of handling figures and getting a better grip on the business by getting more complete and accurate information about what they are doing. Not one but what thought his business was "different."

A Burroughs will save for you. You can prove us by trying on your own work the Burroughs that fits your business.

The demonstration will not obligate you in any way. Write *today.*

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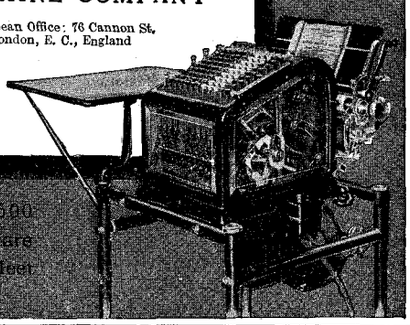

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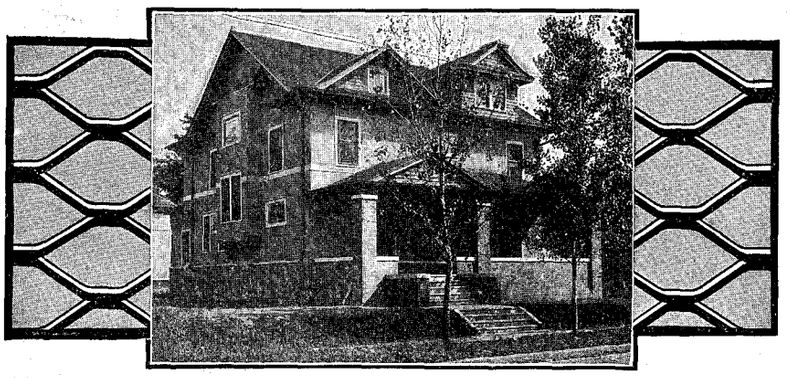

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The Mesh that Makes the Plaster Stick

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The Corns

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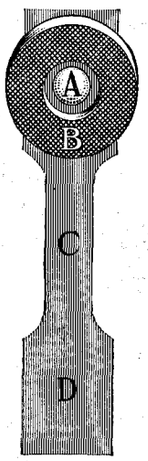
While you putter with corns, Blue-jay is removing a million corns a month. It stops the pain instantly. In 48 hours the whole corn comes out.

Doctors employ it. Every user endorses it. It is modern and scientific.

Try it on that stubborn corn which "just as good" things don't help. On the corn you have doctored and pared and eased. Let Blue-jay take it out.



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hanging on to her—and that's all there was to it—except that hydrogen gas is good for a headache. I've got one yet.

Yes, I did nearly fall off a couple of times when she turned bottom-side-up, and it really did whirl around so fast now and then that I was dizzy, and breathing the gas made me sick. And, yes, I let go of her two miles out in Long Island Sound, and I'm not much of a swimmer. But it wasn't exciting—it was just bothersome to think that I was going to lose a $1,500 balloon and couldn't make a regular flight again for quite a while.

Oh, yes, I nearly drowned. But, as I didn't, I can't see how you can get a story from that. Of course if that motor-boat hadn't been quite so fast they'd 'a' been dragging for me to-day. But they aren't. So what's in it?

Well, if people are such chumps that they're interested in balloons, I'll tell you all about it.

Between six and seven o'clock Saturday night we were seeing if the balloon would carry a 65-pound engine. While we were ballasting it off four or five or six fellows were hanging on to it. We'd take off a bit of ballast and then let it float a minute or two.

Well, it was floating like that when along comes a gust of wind and bing! away she goes over the cliff. Now, there's a cascade of air pouring over that cliff into the river, and the old balloon shot right down those air rapids toward the house-tops and standpipes that's the top of the town of Edgewater.

I wasn't keen on landing in a chimney, so I tossed over a bag of ballast weighing about twenty pounds. Nothing doing. So I threw over two more as quickly as I could.

You know the cool air near the river condenses the gas. Aviators say water draws a balloon. Well, the water drew me all right, so I crossed the river between 100 and 50 feet up.

And, say! If you've ever ridden on a merry-go-round you may realize something of what was happening to me. The cigar-shaped bag whirled around like a top. It spun and spun until I thought my head would split. At the same time the cordage that supports the bamboo framework was popping for all the world like a bunch of toy firecrackers. I just grabbed the neck of the bag and hung on."

Gay says that as he passed over Harlem he seemed to be in a mountain of warm air, which affected the gas so that before he had crossed the northern end of Manhattan, the balloon climbed to an altitude of something like 10,000, according to Gay. Goodale, watching from the Palisades, guessed the height to be 8,000 feet. The story goes on:

Up that high there was no whirling, so I decided to let some gas out and get nearer earth. To do that, I had to open the neck of the bag and then crawl to one end of the framework so as to point the neck upward and give the gas a chance. I did that, and just when I'd got the framework tilted straight up and down the darn thing turned a somersault and left me hanging on the underside of the framework.

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I was mad. It made me madder when we dropt like a brick to within a short distance of the ground over a golf course. They tell me it was on City Island. Anyhow, there I was hanging by my teeth and trying to shinny back to the middle of the framework, and there was those boob golfers laughing and cheering. They thought I was doing circus stunts for their benefit.

At last I got back to the middle of the framework, hugged the neck, and hung on. Well, that was fine, especially as it was raining all this time and I was soaked to the skin. Added to which fact, so much gas had escaped that the folds of the bag hung around me like a wet jellyfish.

And did you ever by any chance smell hydrogen gas? Well, that's what I was breathing. I was living on it. My face was right plumb in the neck of the gag. It made me sick—sick and lonesome.

Every now and then I'd let go of the neck and then, bing! over the framework would go and I'd hang by my teeth. Most of the supporting strands at one end had busted, and when that old bag would kick up like a frisky nag and leap a couple of hundred feet or so into the air, me hanging by the bottom-side of the framework, it must've been a great spectacle. Anyhow, everybody that saw me cheered their heads off.

I'd yell for help and they'd cheer. I'll bet I've got a great rep as an aerial acrobatist up around City Island.

Then suddenly I saw a lighthouse (Execution Light) dead ahead. The balloon shied about a hundred feet and we rushed by it at that distance. I was 200 feet up now and could see people playing golf on the grounds of Castlegould beneath. Again I yelled for help, and all they did was wave and cheer.

The old balloon was ripping things up right then. She kyooted 200 yards over the Sound and shot-the-chutes into the water, going about fifty miles an hour. I must've gone under ten feet.

Then she bounced up again, jumped about an eighth of a mile, and dove into the water—me with her, of course. At a conservative estimate she jumped fifteen times in the two miles that I stayed with her. She'd hit the water, shoot fifty feet into the air and then duck again.

On one of these jumps she cleared the bow of the *Sagamore* of the Montauk Steamship Company. The decks were black with excursionists. They could see something was wrong and the captain dropt a boat over the side.

Well, hopping fifty feet into the air and ducking ten feet under water between hops is tiresome business. At about the fifteenth duck I let go and turned over on my back. That balloon just took one jump 3,000 feet or so straight up and then it beat it due east. It ought to be in London by this time.

I'm not much of a swimmer, and after I'd floated for ten minutes or so I began to have a tough time of it. I was about ready to give up, when I heard a motorboat puffing close at hand. The Donnellys grabbed me as I was trying to remember all the things I'd heard about drowning being an easy death. I couldn't wiggle. They had to haul me into their boat bodily.

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THE highest grade smoking tobacco made—80 Cents a pound.

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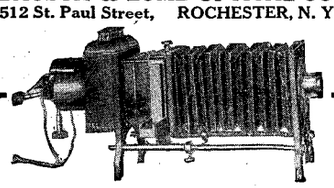

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Established in 1827
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The brandy was the best thing they did, tho the hot bath and the food wasn't to be sneezed at.

But if that motor-boat hadn't been quite as fast as it was they'd have been out there dragging for me to-day, take it from me. But we aviators always get back somehow or other, and that's all there is to it.

MOTT

THE foreign missionary who dresses, talks, and acts like an old-fashioned country parson, and who depends almost solely upon psalm-singing and preaching under palm-trees or in thatched huts as a means of "saving the heathen," is hard to find nowadays. The new type is the athletic young man who, in addition to being trained for the ministry, knows a few arts and sciences on the side. He is a ministering angel to the poor, the sick, and the friendless, and wins an empire by hospitals and schools where the old-style missionary toiled a lifetime for a handful of converts. And the man who has been a chief instrument in modernizing the missionary is John R. Mott, who was recently asked to take the post of United States Minister to China. Mr. Mott has helped greatly to change the whole Christian missionary movement from a sort of hit-or-miss guerilla warfare against the devil into a well-organized, well-foddered campaign. He is helping to make Christianity aggressive—not to say belligerent. He is sometimes called the Field Marshal of the militant Fighting Christians. Some facts about his career are told by Herbert Corey, in a New York letter to the Los Angeles *Express:*

Mott is the head and mainspring of the Student Volunteer Movement. It was Mott who was chairman of that picturesque world's conference of Edinburgh in 1910, when 1,300 men gathered, to plan the Christianization of the world. He was the chairman of the gathering at Constantinople a year later. He has been the central figure at the conference at Berlin and Oxford and Buenos Aires and St. Petersburg, and in almost every capital and university city in the world. He has been called "the most widely known figure in the academic life of five continents." He is quiet, forceful, singularly lucid in his intellectual processes, and always tactful.

"Perhaps Mott was the only man who could have handled that conference at Edinburgh," said a man who knows him well. "The organizations from 30 to 40 countries were represented there—and they fought savagely. It's too bad, of course, but it is true. Each organization had its own problem, and not one problem was on speaking terms with any other problem. Only a man like Mott, who united remarkable strength—sometimes his force seemed almost brutal, tho gently exprest—to extreme tact could have driven that team."

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Mr. Mott's official positions are General Administration Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. (Foreign Department), Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Student Volunteer Movement, General Secretary of the World's Student Christian Federation, Associate General Secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., and Chairman of the Continuation Committee of the World's Missionary Conference. To proceed:

Most of the time he is on the move. The world is his parish, and his parishioners are a lively lot and need attention. When he is at home he is in Montclair, N. J. He is perhaps an inch short of six feet, well proportioned, and enormously in earnest. He does not deal in the flowers of speech. Perhaps he never consciously put together a verbal posy. But he always knows what he is going to talk about—knows it down to the last tail-feather, the last track in the mud—and his talk is a straightforward, lucid, close-knit presentation of facts. . . . His audiences do not consciously breathe until he is through. It isn't word-magic. It's just competency plus sincerity.

The particular reason why President Wilson desired Mott as the next Minister to China lies right on the surface. No other man has had quite his relation to the student body of China, which is the ruling caste under the Republic. Mott paid his first visit to China in 1895. He was then engaged in whipping the foreign-missions movement into form. Mott doesn't believe the missionaries should be an army of occupancy. Rather they should be swift conquerors.

He studied the student conditions at that time. In his subsequent visits—in 1901 and 1907, as well as in the present year—he has continued that study. He became intimately acquainted with the moderns of China, those student leaders who overturned the Manchu monarchy by the mere power of thought. It was not that he interfered in Chinese politics. But as the generalissimo of an invading army of missionaries he surveyed the field. When the United States gave back to China the indemnity exacted for the Boxer rebellion—a most generous act—the Chinese leaders determined to expend the entire sum in educating selected young men in the United States. But the Administration of China did not trust the Administration of the United States. The old civilization feared the new. As individuals, the higher officials of China knew and trusted John R. Mott, and asked that he be permitted to take the oversight of the Chinese students in this country. He did so, and later planned a preparatory school for the sons of Chinese officials, near Peking, modeled on the American plan.

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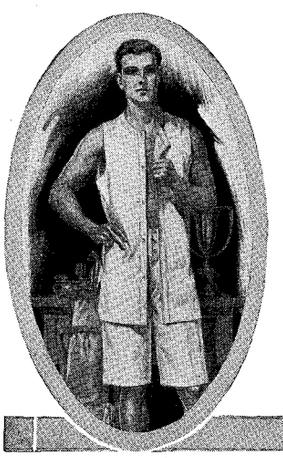

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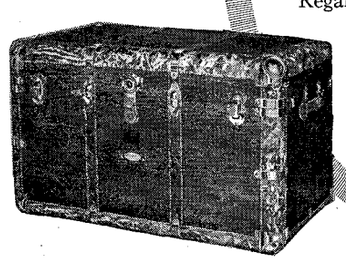

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

Handicapped.—Another reason why a girl can not eat as many strawberries as a man can is because he is looking.—*Dallas News.*

Running Low.—"Why are you in such a hurry for the new currency?"

"The little supply that I had of the old is almost exhausted."—*Buffalo Express.*

More in It.—GRIGGS—"I hate to play poker with a hard loser."

BRIGGS—"It's a hanged sight better than playing it with an easy winner."—*Boston Transcript.*

No Favorites.—Definition of a boarding-house strawberry short-cake:

A circular solid, every point in whose perimeter is equidistant from the strawberry.—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Similar.—SHE—"Did you ever play polo?"

HE—"No, but I fell off the top of a clothes-horse once with a hammer in my hand trying to fix a gas-fixture."—*New York Press.*

Elder Sister.—THE ONE—"Who is the girl that just passed?"

THE OTHER—"That's Miss Nutt."

THE ONE—"Hazel?"

THE OTHER—"Ches."—*Illinois Siren.*

Mothers, Try This.—CONDUCTOR—"Madam, that child looks older than three years."

MOTHER—"Yes, indeed he does, conductor. That child has had a lot of trouble."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Worth Keeping, Anyhow.—"You have some remarkable paintings."

"Yes," replied Mrs. Cumrox. "The art dealer said they were old masters, but to my eye some of them look as good as new."—*Washington Star.*

Hopeless Tightwad.—"He's a mean man."

"How so?"

"When his little girl begs for an ice-cream sundae, he asks her if she wouldn't rather have a gold watch when she's nineteen."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

There Are Others.—"Let me write the songs of a nation," said the ready-made philosopher, "and I care not who makes the laws."

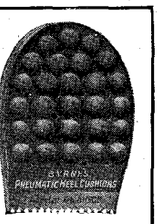
"I won't go quite so far as that," replied Senator Sorghum; "but let me write the amendments and I care not who draws up the bills."—*Washington Star.*

Small Indeed.—This one is told by Father Bernard Vaughan, who recently returned to his home in England after a long visit to this country. A visitor from South Africa, on being asked for his opinion of Niagara Falls, asked his American friend, in turn, "What do you think of Victoria Falls compared with Niagara?"

"Victoria Falls, compared with Niagara?—a mere frontal perspiration!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Soft Spots"

Pneumatic
Heel Cushions



are soft spots of light, new rubber, backed with soft, pliable leather—make walking easier, springier, and far less tiresome. Each globule is a sealed air chamber, affording increased comfort and resiliency not found in outside rubber heels.

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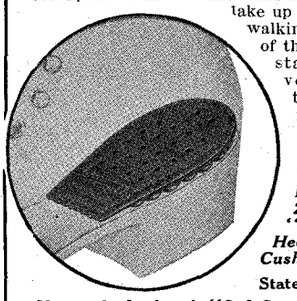

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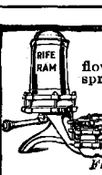

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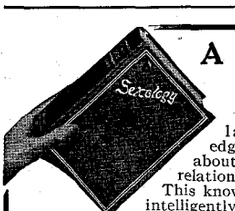

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Old Saw Refiled.—One good way for a man to get ahead and stay ahead is to use a head.—*Dallas News.*

A Patrician.—"Why did she withdraw after receiving the nomination?"

"They told her, if elected, she would become a member of the Common Council, and you know how particular she is."—*Judge.*

Consoling Her.—OLD AUNT (despondently)—"Well, I shall not be a nuisance to you much longer."

NEPHEW (reassuringly)—"Don't talk like that, aunt; you know you will."—*Boston Transcript.*

Shifting.—"Father," said the small boy who was reading an old-fashioned story, "what are sugar plums?"

"It's hard to say, my son. Sometimes the Sugar Trust is after one thing and sometimes another."—*Washington Star.*

Beginning at Home.—"What do the suffragettes want, anyhow?"

"We want to sweep the country, dad."

"Well, do not despise small beginnings. Suppose you make a start with the dining-room, my dear."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

He Had Observed.—The teacher was giving a test on the value of foreign money in America. When it was little Harry's turn, she asked:

"Harry, how much is a guinea worth in this country?"

Harry smiled and answered: "A dollar and a half a day."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

Odious, Ain't It?—BING—"The way these colleges scatter around their degrees is absolutely nauseating. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry with a little cheap notoriety can figure on getting one. The whole system is absolutely indefensible. Don't you think so?

BANG—"Yes. I didn't get one either."—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Need of Speed.—DOCTOR—"Mrs. Brown has sent for me to go and see her boy, and I must go at once."

HIS WIFE—"What is the matter with the boy?"

DOCTOR—"I don't know, but Mrs. Brown has a book on 'What To Do Before the Doctor Comes,' and I must hurry up before she does it."—*Puck.*

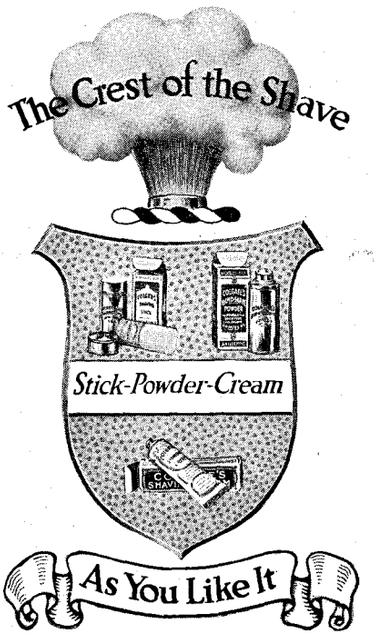
Fatal Fall.—A Bostonian was showing a British visitor the sights of the Hub. They were driving past Bunker Hill Monument. Not wishing to make any pointed reference to the fact that at one time we had been fighting with our cousins, the Boston gentleman merely indicated the monument with his thumb and said: "Bunker Hill."

The Englishman looked at the hill intently and asked: "Who was Mr. Bunker, and what did he do to the hill?"

"You don't understand," said the Bostonian. "This is where Warren fell."

The Englishman screwed his monocle into his eye, leaned back, and, looking at the top of the towering shaft, remarked inquiringly:

"Killed him, of course?"—*Everybody's Magazine.*



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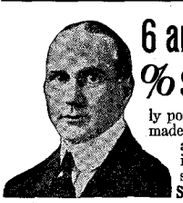

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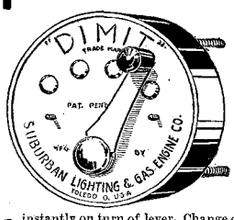

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Lost Faith.—"Aren't you going to say your prayers, Willie?"

"No, I'm not. I am tired of praying for this family without getting any results."—*Life.*

One Kind.—WILLIE—"Paw, what is a boy scout?"

PAW—"A woman of thirty who chases a youth of eighteen, my son."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Emphasis.—MRS. BUGGINS—"Do you darn your husband's socks?"

MRS. DASHAWAY—"No, I speak of them a little more profanely than that."—*Philadelphia Record.*

Mother Exonerated.—B. A. DE GREE—"My stomach's out of order, doctor."

DOC SHIPP—"Have you tried home-cooking?"

B. A. DE GREE—"No, that's not the reason."—*Cornell Widow.*

The Great Question.—"Woman," growled the Villain, "the crime is on your own head."

"Is it on straight?" anxiously demanded the Villainess.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Wise Tip.—SECRETARY—"A subscriber writes to ask us the best way to prevent the annoying attentions of strange men who follow her."

CORRESPONDENCE EDITOR—"Tell her to turn and ask the man for a donation for the militant suffragettes."—*Judge.*

When Rum Lost.—The Dove had returned to the Ark with the Olive Branch and a copy of the Ararat *Weekly Bugle.* Noah hastily scanned the headlines on the first page.

"How did the election come out?" asked Shem.

"The whole blame country went wet," replied Noah.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Chronic Bungler.—The topic that was being talked in Washington related to the proper training of children, which reminded Congressman Oscar Calloway, of Texas, of an incident that occurred in one of the small towns in his State.

For the fifth time, the Congressman said, a colored boy was arrested on a charge of appropriating chickens, and the magistrate decided to try an appeal to the lad's father.

"Look here, Rastus," said the magistrate, when the father appeared in court, "this is the fifth time that your son Ebenezer has been in this court, and I am tired of seeing him here."

"I don't blame yo', jedge," responded the father, a little sadly. "I'se tired ob seeing him here myse'f."

"Then why don't you teach him how to act?" demanded the magistrate. "Why don't you show him the right way?"

"Say, jedge," earnestly replied the father, "I hab done gone an' show dat boy de right way a dozen times, but somehow he allus git caught wid de chickens on him."—*Exchange.*

A Star Pupil.—A farmer's son came home looking as if he had been through a tornado. His father inquired the cause. The son replied:

"It's that durn correspondence school again. I got a letter from the Sophomores telling me to haze myself."—*Everybody's Magazine.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

July 3.—Belgium becomes the twentieth nation to accept the Bryan peace plan.

July 4.—France takes the initiative in requesting the European Powers to take a stand in favor of non-intervention in the Balkan War.

July 5.—Plans are made in London for a world-wide campaign against the "white slave" traffic.

July 7.—Gen. Armado Riva, Chief of the Cuban National Police, is fatally shot, and accuses Gen. Ernesto Asbert, Governor of Havana Province.

July 8.—William F. McCombs is operated on in Paris for appendicitis.

Sylvia Pankhurst is sentenced to serve a term in prison for inciting to riot.

The Servians recapture Istip after a desperate battle. Servia formally declares war on Bulgaria.

General de la Barra, *foreign minister for* Mexico, resigns.

July 9.—Rafael Sanchez Allegro, who on April 13 tried to assassinate King Alfonso in the streets of Madrid, is condemned to death.

Domestic

WASHINGTON

July 6.—Washington has an absolutely "dry" Sunday, the Jones liquor law being rigorously enforced.

July 7.—Soruku Ebara, Japanese peace advocate, is received by Secretary of State Bryan.

The President's nomination of Frederic Courtland Penfield as Ambassador to Austria-Hungary is sent to the Senate.

July 9.—The House decides to begin a sweeping lobby inquiry at once.

GENERAL

July 4.—Deaths and personal injuries from fireworks and explosives on Independence Day are said to be fewer than in many years.

President Wilson delivers an address at the Gettysburg reunion.

The Gettysburg reunion closes.

July 8.—*The Commoner,* Secretary of State Bryan's weekly newspaper, is changed to a monthly publication.

Charles S. Mellen resigns as president of the Boston & Maine Railroad to devote more of his time to the New York, New Haven, and Hartford.

WARNING

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